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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

A Centennial Field Day in the Senate.

GUSHING RHETORIC IN EXUBERANT ABUNDANCE.

The One Million Finally Appropriated.

THE FULL TEXT OF THE BILL AS PASSED.

How McKeesport Consolidation was Defeated.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette
HARRISBURG, March 27, 1873.

The Centennial—A Burst of Oratory.

The Senate chamber was the scene of a great deal of Fourth of July oratory last evening, most of it of a very thin character, on the subject of the Centennial Exposition, and State aid thereto. The various bills on the subject came up as a special order, and as there was a general understanding the subject would be finally disposed of at the session, a large audience assembled in the Senate chamber.

Some days ago the Senate Finance Committee reported back the House bill appropriating $500,000, and providing for a special tax of four per cent. on the gross receipts of all the street railways in the State, to aid the Centennial Exposition. To this Mr. McClure moved as a substitute his original bill for an appropriation of $1,000,000, with a provision levying a tax on the gross receipts of all the street railroads in Philadelphia (not in the State) of three per cent. from the first of April, 1873, until the first of January, 1877. The Senator made a brief and clear statement of the substitute he proposed, and what it would accomplish. He claimed the State would not be liable under it to a sum exceeding $250,000, and expressed himself willing to accept an amendment restricting the State's appropriation to that sum. Referring to the revenue looked for from the tax on gross receipts of street railroads, Senator McClure stated they confidently expected at least three-quarters of a million from this source. Last year he said the gross receipts of the street railways of the city amounted to $4,440,000. For the three quarters of 1863, from April 1 until the close of the year, the receipts, it is estimated, would reach $1,000,000, which would yield by the tax of three per cent., $150,000; in 1874, receipts estimated at $6,000,000, yielding $180,000; in 1875, $7,000,000, yielding $210,000; and in 1876, $9,000,000, yielding $270,000; or in all $810,000 would be received according to these estimates from the tax on gross receipts of the street railroads. According to Senator McClure the State would not be asked to pay out any of its own money this year; $140,000 would be called for in 1874, $90,000 in 1875, and but $17,500 in 1876. After disposing in this encouraging manner of the financial aspects of the question, Mr. McClure briefly discussed the legal points, and whether the tax could be constitutionally collected from the street railways. In this particular he rested his argument on the fact that the railroad companies had violated their charters to such an extent that they could be taken from them in thirty days by legal process, and they would be amply compensated for accepting the bill, by their exemption from legal proceedings for such violations, contained in the pending bill. He seemed to think they would gladly accept the law as soon as it was passed.

Mr. Rutan moved an amendment that in no event should the State pay out of the Treasury more than $250,000. If the tax on street railways did not make up the difference, then they would have to whistle for it. This was not expressed in words, but that was the meaning.

Senator McClure accepted the amendment of Senator Rutan.

Speeches were then made by Senators Nagle and Davis, of Philadelphia, in favor of the appropriation and the exposition, and the glories of Philadelphia generally.

Senator Rowland, a Senator from Pike (not a Missouri Pike, but very like one) opposed the whole scheme with a good deal of vehemence. The special tax on street railways he did not believe could be enforced, and was merely intended to sugar coat the raid on the State Treasury.

Mr. Wallace moved an amendment that no part of the money appropriated should be drawn from the sinking fund. If this was conceded he would vote for the bill, but otherwise he would be against it. He complimented Philadelphia for the energy and liberality with which it had pushed forward the centennial celebration. As to the form of tax, on street railways, he thought it equitable, and the least oppressive on the people of the whole State that could be devised.

Senator McKinley, of Lawrence, opposed the appropriation. The tax on street railways he denounced as a very unreliable sort of sugar-coating. He argued the duty of the National Government to make the appropriation, because the event to be celebrated was a national, and not a State event. He thought the people were against the appropriation; and as for its benefits, they would inure to a much greater extent to the people of New Jersey than to the people of Western Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, he claimed, should bear all the expense, because it would derive the chief benefit.

Senator Rutan said he would vote for the bill without any fear of consequences from his constituents. With the acceptance of the limitation he proposed fixing the State appropriation at $250,000 all doubts in his mind were removed. Philadelphia proposed to give $750,000, and it was as little as we could do to make up the million. The good faith of the State was pledged to make the exposition a success, and he would vote to insure its success, believing his action would be sustained by nine-tenths of his constituents.

Senator Strang had not heard from his constituents; they were in the habit of allowing him to do as he pleased. He believed the celebration should have been a national and not a State affair; but, with the amendment of Senator Wallace in the bill, he believed it his duty to support it; State pride and patriotism demanded that, and he would vote for the appropriation of $250,000, for that was what the bill amounted to.

Senator Fitch, of Susquehanna, also briefly supported the bill.

Senator Davis, in answer to Senator McKinley, made a statement of the amount of taxes paid by Philadelphia into the State Treasury, which reached two million dollars out of a total State revenue of five millions.

Senator White urged the appropriation in a speech characterized by a great deal of force and eloquence. He pointed out especially the effect such an exposition would have on cementing the ties of natural kindred between sections of the Union lately engaged in war. He commended the character of the tax proposed, as one that the people would not feel, and yet it would secure to the exposition the needed funds.

Senator Humphreys, of Allegheny, referred in a humorous way to the happy accord between Senators this evening, on this centennial appropriation, who had been but recently mauling each other with their rhetorical sledge hammers. He advocated the appropriation as it was now limited, not for the purpose of having a great show in Philadelphia, but because it marked a great event in our history and that of the world. It would have a tendency to bring together the people of the whole Union in 1876, where we would renew our vows to human freedom and American nationality. For this reason, he would vote the appropriation.

Senator Albright, of Lehigh, said he would vote $250,000, and defended it as a reasonable and expedient appropriation. He criticised the tax on street railways, however, and doubted its constitutionality.

Senator Waddell, of Chester, fairly gushed on the subject, and regretted, after much patriotic oratory, that instead of voting a million outright the sum had dwindled down to a paltry $250,000.

Senator Davis, of Berks, favored the appropriation, and he did not think it extraordinary liberal, because it would do something to cultivate a proper spirit of State pride, in which he apprehended Pennsylvanians were somewhat deficient.

Senator Chalfant, of Columbia, said he was personally in favor of the appropriation, but his constituents were against it, and that would explain his negative vote.

Senator McClure closed the debate by an eloquent speech, evidencing a great deal of careful thought. The greater part of it was devoted to a consideration of the Centennial celebration as fostering a love for country, and he regarded this as a more important feature than any practical or solid advantages in the way of dollars and cents likely to result from it. He illustrated this line of argument by numerous historical parallels, drawn from all times and all people. The speech was evidently one that had been carefully prepared, and was awarded the compliment of the undivided and close attention of the Senate. It is certainly a great pleasure to hear Colonel McClure on a subject of this character, political and national, but not partisan.

After he had concluded, the amendment offered by Mr. Wallace was adopted.

Mr. Graham said when he came to the hall this evening it seemed to require a great deal of courage to vote for the bill; but now he felt it would require a great deal of courage, after the debate, to vote against it. Still he must do it. He would appropriate $250,000, but objected to the provisions covering this just and proper appropriation up by a tax on street railroads.

Passage of the Bill.

The substitute offered by Col. McClure for the House bill reported by the Committee, was then adopted, and passed the Senate finally by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Albright, Alexander, Crawford, Davis (Berks), Davis (Philadelphia) Dill, Fitch, Hetimas, Humphreys, Knight, M'Clure, Nagle, Petrikin, Randall, Rutan, Strang, Waddell, Wallace, Weakley, Anderson, Speaker—20.

Nays—Messrs. Chalfant, Graham, M'Kinley, M'Sherry, Playford, Rowland, Wurfel—7.

The Bill as it Passed the Senate.

The following is the bill as it passed the Senate, and as it will, without much doubt, go through the House to-morrow:

An act to authorize a permanent Centennial exposition building for the people of the Commonwealth and to provide means for the same.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That the sum of one million dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the erection of a permanent Centennial exposition building for the people of this Commonwealth, and for the use of the Centennial anniversary of American independence, under the direction of the United States Centennial Commission, incorporated by act of Congress, to be paid, however, only as hereinafter provided. No larger sum than shall be received into the State Treasury on account of the Centennial anniversary fund hereinafter provided for, shall be paid by the State Treasurer on account of the permanent Centennial exposition building during the present year, and not exceeding $300,000 shall be paid of the amount hereby appropriated during the year 1874, and not more than $300,000 during the year 1875, and the residue of one million dollars shall be paid on or before the fourth day of July, 1876 *Provided*, That the moneys herein appropriated are in no event to be drawn from or out of the revenues of the Commonwealth which, under the Constitution and laws of the State, are set apart for the payment of the State debt; and if from any cause the revenues specifically provided as a Centennial anniversary fund, by the fifth section of this act, shall be insufficient to produce the whole moneys hereinbefore appropriated, no more money than the sum of $259,000 shall be paid from the State Treasury to the purposes aforesaid.

SEC. 2. Beforeany part of the money hereby appropriated shall be paid, satisfactory evidence shall be furnished to the State Centennial supervisors hereinafter named, that at least one million dollars of bona fide responsible private subscriptions shall have been made within the city of Philadelphia to the capital stock of the said United States Centennial Commission, which shall be officially certified to the Governor by the said supervisors, and a sum not less than five hundred thousand dollars shall have been appropriated by the municipal authorities of the city of Philadelphia, to be applied to the erection of the permanent Centennial exposition building hereinafter provided for, and a contract shall have been executed by the said United States Centennial commission, and the Centennial board of finance incorporated by act of Congress, with the State Centennial supervisors, hereinafter named, the commissioners of Fairmount park, and the representatives of the city of Philadelphia, as the authorities of said city shall appoint, for the purpose, stipulating that a permanent fireproof building shall be erected in Fairmount park as part of the Centennial exposition buildings, to cost not less than one million five hundred thousand dollars, which build ing shall remain in said Fairmount park perpetually, as the property of the people of this Commonwealth, for the preservation and exhibition of National and State memorials of its arts, industry, mechanism, and products of the soil, mines, et cetera, of this State; and that it shall be kept open perpetually after the year 1876 for the improvement and enjoyment of the people of this Commonwealth, under such regulations as the Fairmount park commissioners and the State Centennial supervisors and the proper representatives of the city of Philadelphia shall from time to time prescribe; but such regulations shall at all times afford equal facilities and privileges to all the people of this Commonwealth without regard to locality, condition or race, which contract shall be approved by the Governor of the State before it shall be deemed valid. After the Centennial Anniversary Exposition shall have closed, the said Park Commissioners and State Supervisors, and the proper representatives of the city of Philadelphia, may admit into said building the works of art, products of industry, etc., from any other State or Government, under such regulations as may be deemed just and proper; but there shall be no discrimination between the several States of this Union, nor between the Governments of the world.

SEC. 3. Alexander Henry, J. Gillingham Fell and John O. James of the city of Philadelphia; William M. Lyon and John H. Shoenberger of the county of Allegheny; William Bigler, of the county of Clearfield, and Ario Pardee, Sr., of the county of Luzerne, be and they are hereby appointed State Centennial Supervisors, who shall, in addition to the powers and duties hereinbefore prescribed, formally approve the design, plans and specifications for said permanent Centennial Exposition building, and report the same with their approval to the Governor, and they shall formally approve any contract or contracts for the erection of said building, and for materials for the same, and also report such contract or contracts with their approval to the Governor, and no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be paid until such design, plan, specification and contract or contracts shall have been officially approved by said supervisors, and so certified to and approved by the Governor. When said supervisors shall certify to the Governor that the labor done and materials furnished for said building amount to the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, the Governor shall draw his warrant on the State Treasurer in favor of the Treasurer of the Centennial Board of Finance of fifty thousand dollars; and thereafter whenever the said supervisors shall certify to the Governor that the additional work done and material furnished amount to the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and that the money previously paid has been fully and properly applied, he shall draw his warrant in like manner for fifty thousand dollars, if so much shall remain unpaid, in accordance with the stipulation for the annual payments contained in the first section of this act; and when said supervisors shall certify that said permanent Centennial Exposition building is complete, that the full sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars has been expended on the same, and that the previous payments have been fully and properly applied, the residue of one million dollars shall be paid as hereinbefore directed, but no larger amount shall be paid during any one year than is provided in the first section of this act.

SEC. 4. Said Board of Centennial Supervisors shall elect one of their number as President, and shall appoint a Secretary, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Board, and file a complete duplicate of the same with the Governor at the close of each year. Any vacancy occurring in the Board shall be filled by the said Board, but no person shall be chosen to fill any such vacancy without receiving five votes, and any of said supervisors may be removed at any time by the Governor on address of a majority of both branches of the Legislature. Said Board shall not exercise any authority or control over the Centennial Exposition building during the Centennial Anniversary Exposition, but said permanent building shall during such exposition be under the same control and direction of the United States Centennial Commission as the other buildings erected by said Commission.

SEC. 5. That in order to provide revenue to enable the State to meet appropriation hereinbefore made on or before the first day of July, 1873, all street passenger railway companies now incorporated in the city of Philadelphia shall make return to the State Treasurer, under oath of the proper officers, stating the gross receipts of each of said companies from the passage of this act until said return is made, and like quarterly returns shall be made by said companies thereafter until the first day of January, 1877, inclusive, and with each report there shall be paid by said street passenger railway company to the State Treasurer *three per centum of such gross receipts*, which revenue shall be placed by the State Treasurer to the credit of the Centennial anniversary fund, and all moneys paid by said State Treasurer on account of the appropriation hereinbefore made shall be paid out of said Centennial anniversary fund until the same is exhausted, and the residue, if any required to be paid during any one year, shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated on the first day of January, 1877, the tax upon the gross receipts of said railroad shall cease and determine. Any of said street passenger railway companies which shall within sixty days after the passage of this act file with the State Treasurer an official acceptance of its provisions shall thereupon, each and every of them, be released from any penalty or penalties to which they or any of them might be liable under any proceeding in law or equity for any violation of the provisions of their charter, respectively, prior to the passage of this act; and the faith of the State is hereby pledged to such accepting companies that the legal rate of fares said companies are now authorized to collect shall not be reduced by legislative enactment before the first day of January, 1877. Any street passenger railway companies incorporated after the passage of this act shall also report their gross receipts and pay the tax on the same from and after they commence to carry passengers as hereinbefore provided.

McKeesport Consolidation.

The House got into quite a snarl last evening, just before adjournment, on a bill to extend the limits of the borough of McKeesport, taking in considerable of the territory adjoining. Mr. Newmyer had charge of the bill. Mr. McCormick, on behalf of several land owners whose real estate is affected by the bill, moved to strike out the farms, or portions of the farms of three gentlemen proposed to be included. To this Mr. Newmyer objected, and the House by a vote sustained him, in rejecting the amendment. Mr. McCormick then proposed another amendment on the local option principle, as he said, giving to the people in the territory proposed to be annexed, the right to vote for or against consolidation with the borough at the October election. He instanced the position of Newmyer and the other members except Wainwright, in the Allegheny consolidation, and especially their vehement demand for a separate vote. Mr. Newmyer couldn't see the analogy by the terr. The proposed to be annexed was not a district municipality, but small fractions of townships, and the only way to arrive at the wishes of the people by a vote would be to pass around the hat for the ballots. Quite an animated discussion then took place between the two gentlemen, each charging the other with attempting to interfere in each other's legislative business. It was all good humored and courteous, however. Finally, and before a vote was taken on the local option proposition, Mr. McCormick changed his tactics, and raised the point that the Courts had power under general laws to amend the charter of McKeesport in the manner asked for by the bill, and it was therefore unconstitutional and out of order. A discussion followed as to whether the courts had exclusive power or merely concurrent jurisdiction. The Speaker sustained McCormick's point and ruled the bill out. Mr. Newmyer appealed, and another discussion followed, during which the Speaker came into the chair and made a speech advocating his own ruling. This of course carried the House, for members do not like to vote against the Speaker when he makes a personal issue. Yet the vote stood 48 for sustaining the Speaker to 30 for reversing his decision—a strong minority on such a question. Of course with this decision of the House, the McKeesport bill fell. If the Speaker had not left the chair to force his own decision on the House it would have been reversed. ARCTIC.

CREDIT MOBILIER NO. 4.

Startling Developments.

Another Job—The Wilson Committee No. 2 a Mere Ring Organized in the Interest of the Union Pacific Railroad Co.—The Government not Likely to Receive a Cent from the Proposed Credit Mobilier Suits So-called.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette
WASHINGTON, March 26, 1873.

The Credit Mobilier Suits.

The Attorney General's assistants are busy preparing the case against the Credit Mobilier corporations and hope in a few days to be ready for the first step towards recovering the moneys unlawfully taken from the Union Pacific Railroad. One of the parties interested in the suit called on me this morning with some interesting facts connected with the revelations of the Credit Mobilier corporation towards the Union Pacific Railroad, most of which have already been published, and in the course of a general conversation inquired whether I was aware that the Union Pacific Railroad, and not the Government, is to be benefited by the forthcoming suit.

"I suppose, of course," I replied "the Government is not to be benefited, otherwise Congress would never have authorized the suit."

"That is really the case," he said. "The act authorizing the suit provides that the property to be restored, shall be restored either to the Union Pacific Railroad or the United States. That is a very important provision, either to the Union Pacific Railroad or to the United States. I have reason to believe it means the Union Pacific Railroad."

"What reason ?" I asked.

"A private statement from Chairman Wilson, of No. 2 Committee."

"Have you seen Wilson recently ?"

"No; I am informed the first idea of the Committee was to turn the proceeds of the suit over to the Government. It was found that that would not answer. The House would never have passed the bill. To satisfy all hands and impress the people with the idea that somebody be made to suffer, the provision was adopted that either the Union Pacific or the United States shall benefit by the suit. Mark my word, the United States will gain nothing."

"Your views accord with those of others who are well informed in the case," I said.

"Yes," he proceeded, "and I believe this thing was known in the New York Stock Exchange at the time the bill was proposed. The Union Pacific stock then stood at about $35 a share. That's where it is to day. Did it decline in value ? No. Does anybody believe it would not have declined had there been a prospect of the Government recovering its due from the stockholders of the Union Pacific, who were the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier?"

Here the gentleman produced an official list of Credit Mobilier stockholders, dividends and allotments.

"There" he said, take the first name on that list of stockholders, holding a large number of shares. Oliver Ames for instance. Oliver Ames had 4,680 shares in Credit Mobilier in round numbers, one-eighth of the whole amount of stock. He received dividends in Union Pacific stock alone amounting to $1,404,000. Suppose the Government recover for the road this sum, $20,000,000 in Union Pacific stock unlawfully distributed, and suppose Ames to be here to day the owner of the 6,251 shares of Union Pacific stock for which he is down on this list, do you suppose Ames would lose anything? Not a bit; it's taking money out of one pocket and putting it into the other."

"I understand it is contemplated by the Government counsel to pay off the land and income bonds with the money to be recovered."

"Well, that will simply increase the value of Union Pacific stock by putting the road on a sound basis, and in my opinion the stockholders of the road who were also stockholders in the Credit Mobilier will make as much money from the increase as they will pay out for the stock allotment. I confess I am not exactly clear on this myself, but one thing is certain, the Government is only helping the Union Pacific Railroad along and not benefiting itself in the least. I wish you would state that in a dispatch."

After giving him a promise to do so, the gentleman withdrew. To-day I might have set wrong in his views, it is evident that the suit will be of benefit to the large number of present owners in the Union Pacific, to whom the stock is worth but thirty-five dollars a share.

DIAMOND.

The Constitutional Convention.

New Members Sworn In—Recess for Three Weeks—Taxing Inheritances—Election of Certain Judges—Report of Committee on Militia—Vote of Thanks.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26, 1873.

A New Delegate.

Hon. Lewis Mitchell, of Butler, delegate vice Hon. William Hopkins, deceased, appeared and was sworn in as a member of the Convention.

Recess for Three Weeks.

A motion that when the Convention adjourns on Friday, the 28th inst., it be to reassemble on Wednesday, the 16th of April, gave rise to debate. The ayes and noes were called on the resolution and it was agreed to—yeas 61; noes 38.

Taxing Inheritances.

Mr. Broomall offered the following resolution:

That the Committee on Finance, Revenue and Taxation inquire into the expediency of prohibiting any tax upon inheritances, unless the same be imposed equally upon all inheritances, lineal as well as collateral.

Election of Certain Judges.

Also, by the same, that the Legislature shall provide by law for the election, by a vote at large throughout the State, of any number of judges not exceeding six, who shall have the requisites and powers of Judges of Courts of Common Pleas, and who shall be assigned, from time to time, by the Supreme Court, to hold courts in the several Judicial Districts, in cases where the Judges are interested or unable to act, or when the business of the district requires additional judicial aid.

Vote of Thanks to Edward C. Knight.

Mr. John N. Purviance, of Butler, offered the following resolution, which passed unanimously, and was ordered to be entered on the journal:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to the Hon. E. C. Knight, President of the American Steamship Company, for the generous accommodation which it was his pleasure to extend to the members of this Convention yesterday, on board of the steamer "Twilight," on the occasion of the launching of the steamship "Indiana," and this Convention hereby expresses its hearty desire for the entire success of the enterprise.

The Militia.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Militia. Mr. Samuel A. Purviance in the chair.

SEC. 1. That the freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed, organized and disciplined for its defence, when called forth in such manner as may be directed by law, and the Legislature shall provide for and maintain the militia by direct appropriation from the State Treasury, was taken up.

Mr. Porter, chairman of the committee, advocated the section.

Mr. Carter moved to add that the Legislature may provide for the exemption from military service of persons who hold religious scruples regarding military duty, and eloquently urged its adoption.

After considerable discussion and the rejection of several amendments offered, the vote was then taken, and Mr. Carter's amendment was agreed to, and the section as amended was adopted. Ayes, 45; nays, 36.

The Committee then rose, and reported the article to second reading.

Messrs. Stanton, Cuyler, Lawrence and Broomall presented memorials and petitions by unanimous consent.

The Convention then adjourned till Thursday morning.

CASUALTIES.

Another Broken Rail.

NEW YORK, March 27.—A special dispatch from Rockmount, N. C., says that yesterday morning a broken rail on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad threw the mail train off the track near Teren creek. The first and second class cars were thrown down an embankment, injuring, more or less severely, the conductor, express messenger, and four colored men. The wounded men give the most terrifying descriptions of the disaster, and represent the wailings of the wounded in the darkness as fearful. The sleeping car stopped before it reached the trestle, otherwise the slaughter among the lady passengers would have been frightful, as that car was the only one crowded on the train. The embankment was fifteen feet high. Some of the passengers were badly bruised, and the panic among them was fearful, owing to the consternation caused by the fear of death by fire and drowning.

Three Persons Burned to Death.

MILWAUKEE, March 27.—A daughter and son of a farmer named Thortegen, and a son of a neighbor named Wadel, were burned to death near Reed's Landing, Minnesota, March 18, by being encircled by the prairie fire they were fighting, and perished before they could escape. When found, their clothes were all burned off, the flesh peeled from their bones, and they died before morning. They were aged eleven and nine.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The Assistant Treasurership at Cincinnati.

REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS.

National Banks Deficient in Their Legal Reserve.

THE NEW REVENUE LAW.

Congressmen Not in a Hurry to Receive Their Extra Pay.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Redemption of the Old Copper Coins.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette
WASHINGTON, March 27, 1873.

Second Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The Second Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, John F. Hartley, Esq., will, from present indications, retain his position. It has been stated that Commissioner Douglass, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, was an aspirant for the Second Assistant Secretaryship of the Treasury Department, but such is not the fact. Mr. Douglass, in denial of the assertion, having written a letter to Mr. Hartley, in which he states that he does not seek the office of Second Assistant Secretary, and if he did, he would not endeavor to secure it from the present officer who has been so long in the public service as Mr. Hartley. The latter gentleman has been in the Treasury Department under many administrations.

Internal Revenue.

The new Internal Revenue law works no saving to the country by the new system that has been carried out under it. The appropriations last year, under the old system, were $5,500,000, and for this year they are $5,700,000, and it is thought will reach six million, if not more. The appropriations for collectors will be ready in about three weeks, and will be issued in pamphlet form. The present books now in use by them are found unsuitable, under the new system, and an entire new set will take their place, which will cause a delay. No delay is expected in receiving the last assessment list of the assessors, the 30th of April next being the time allowed in which to prepare them. The new law provides that after that time all special taxes shall be paid by stamps.

The Jubilee Singers.

This association, which became quite popular on account of the laudable undertaking in which they were engaged, as well as some real excellencies in their style of music, have succeeded in raising twenty thousand dollars toward the endowment of Fisk University at Nasville, Tenn. Their agent, the Rev. Mr. Price, will sail for Europe the 29th of the present month, where he will secure as many engagements as possible for them, as they propose making a professional tour of Europe for the same purpose as that which has engaged their services in this country.

Taxes Due in Chicago.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has received no information but what the Chicagoans are ready to meet the taxes, the collection of which was postponed by a relief act of Congress on account of the Chicago fire. The collector at Chicago has asked for instructions, and in return has been notified to collect the taxes now due, and which were due up to the fire, Congress at its last session failing to extend the time of the provisions of the act which expired with that Congress.

Redemption of 5-20 Bonds.

About $900,000 of 5-20 bonds, series of 1862, are yet to come in under the calls of August 1st, December 7th and 20th, 1872. Bonds under the above calls are received at the Treasury at the rate of 4 per cent. per day, and are now outstanding are principally held in Europe.

The Kansas Imbroglio.

The new Kansas Senator, Mr. Ingalls, has recently been the subject of much comment for his continued silence during the period of two weeks, while his State was being represented in the Senate debate as the very Sodom and Gomorrah of political iniquity of the present day. It is held that there must be some good in the State, and it was the duty of Senator Ingalls to at least say something in her defense.

Personal.

Among the callers at the Bureau of Education yesterday, was Judge Burton, of Kentucky. The Judge has been one among the foremost advocates of the free school system of education in Kentucky, and spoke encouragingly of the prospects in that direction at present in his native State.

The Congressional Extra Compensation.

There is another phase of the Congressional extra compensation law arisen, and that is whether committee clerks who served a portion of the time, but were not in office at the time of the passage of the act, are entitled to its provisions. The case will be decided by Hon. R. W. Taylor, First Comptroller, upon the claim of Mr. Hunt, formerly clerk to the Senate Committee on Military while Vice President Wilson was Chairman.

Secretary Richardson's Official Policy.

Judge Richardson, Secretary of the Treasury, not only is guided by the letter of the President to Secretary Boutwell that there should be no change in the financial policy of the Government, but he construes the letter also to mean that the officials of the Treasury are to remain, and he appears to be acting under this construction whenever pressure is made for a change.

An Unsuccessful Delegation.

A delegation called on the President the other day for the purpose of securing the removal of a postmaster whose office is of considerable importance. The chairman represented to the President that the present incumbent ought to be removed and named a gentleman for his place. "Mr — is a very good officer, is he not ?" remarked the President. "Yes" replied the chairman. "And given good satisfaction, has he not?" said the President. "He has" was the reply. "Then on what grounds do you want his removal?" asked the President. "Because he has held the office four years," remarked the chairman. "Well" said the President, "I think that when a man has held an office four years and given entire satisfaction, he ought to hold it four years more, don't you?" It is said that the chairman acquiesced in the President's opinion.

Brewers' and Distillers' Deficiency Tax.

Hereafter the deficiency tax on brewers and distillers will be assessed from the Internal Revenue Bureau direct. The law in this respect as far as the survey of the distillery and its liability to a deficiency tax if worked less than eighty per cent. of its capacity, has undergone no change. In collecting this tax the Bureau will decide as to the deficiency through the returns of gangers and storekeepers, which are to be kept on file in the Department here.

A Question Submitted.

Some doubt being entertained as to the legality of the division made of the Fifth Collection District of Virginia by the President into two districts, Mr. Charles Chesley, Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Bureau, has referred to the Attorney General for his opinion on the second section, act of July 1st, 1862, on the above subject. This section was continued in force by the act of June 30th, 1864, which provides that the number of districts in any one State shall not exceed the number of the Representatives to which such State shall be entitled in the present Congress (Thirty-eighth Congress, 1862,) except in such States as are entitled to an increased representation in the Thirty-eighth Congress, in which States the number of districts shall not exceed the number of Representatives to which any State may be entitled.

This section makes an exception of the State of California, which may be divided into as many districts as there are Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The Nomination of Postmasters.

Out of the 300 Postmasters whose term of office expired March 4, 1873, all but about twelve of that number have been renominated by the President. There were some few cases in which the papers could not be got ready in time for the President to renominate them so that the Senate could take action upon them last session. These will be reappointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate next fall. Next December there are over 500 postmasters whose terms expire, and they will probably, under the President's plan, be renominated.

National Bank Reports.

The statements of the condition of National Banks throughout the country at the close of business, February 28, 1873, have nearly all been examined, and the Comptroller of the Currency will soon make his report thereon. The fact is presented by this examination that more banks than ever before are deficient in their legal reserve fund, which is to be accounted for by the tightness of the money market and the demand for capital attendant upon the increased business at this season of the year. The Comptroller has notified over 300 banks who are thus delinquent in their legal reserve to make the same good at once.

The Terrible Cochise.—The Triumph of the Peace Policy Claimed.

The Secretary of the Interior considers the fact that Cochise with his band being located an reservations as telegraphed him on Tuesday, to be a triumph of President Grant's peace policy and that the stories that this desperate chief had been marauding around committing depredations appear to be untrue.

Pension Bureau Medical Examiners.

The Civil Service Board of Examiners for the Interior Department will, on the 8th of April, hold an examination to fill four vacancies in clerkships of class 4, in the Medical Division Bureau. Competition will be open to all employed in the Pension office having the degree of Dr. of Medicine.

The Montana Indian War Claims.

Major George Bell, Commissary of Subsistence, has been charged, in addition to his present duties, with that of the disbursement of the fund for the payment of the Montana Indian War Claims of 1867, appropriated by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1873.

Congressional Extra Pay—Waiting for the Verdict.

Only about two thirds of the whole number of Congressmen have received their extra compensation. Some of them left receipts with outside parties to draw their extra pay, which Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway does not feel at liberty to accept. He has no pressure of orders upon him to send the amounts due under the law to members, so that many Congressmen appear to be feeling the public pulse on the question before accepting the money. DIAMOND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
WASHINGTON, March 27, 1873.

The Assistant Treasurership at Cincinnati.

The nomination of R. B. Hayes, to be Assistant Treasurer at Cincinnati, was not confirmed yesterday, although it is understood that there is no personal opposition to General Hayes. The office is new. The act creating it does not take effect until the 1st of July. Senator Sherman assured several applicants that there would be no appointment at present. He, therefore, did not desire the confirmation of Gen. Hayes, as it would have looked like breaking faith with those to whom he had so expressed himself. The office can be filled during the recess. It is probable the appointment will be given to General Hayes. If so, he will be promptly confirmed when the Senate again meets.

Weather Probabilities.

For the Gulf States on Friday, falling barometer, rising temperature, southerly winds, increasing possibly to brisk, and partly cloudy weather, except on the western gulf coast, where threatening and possibly rainy weather is probable; for the South Atlantic States, increasing south-easterly winds, followed by cloudy weather on Friday night; for the Middle States, falling barometer, southerly winds, partly cloudy and hazy weather; for New England, rising barometer on Friday morning, but falling in the evening, with clear weather, light winds and rising temperature throughout the day; for the Ohio Valley, southeast winds, veering to south with light rain, followed by clear weather; for the lower lakes, southerly winds, increasing to brisk, falling barometer and cloudy weather; for the upper lakes, falling barometer, fresh to high easterly winds, cloudy and rainy weather; winds will veer to southwest south west, with clouds and rain from southern Lake Michigan to Missouri and Nebraska. The storm centre will move north eastward over Wisconsin.

Redemption of Old Copper Coin.

Instructions for the exchange and redemption after April 1st, 1873, in sums not less than twenty dollars or its multiple, of all old copper bronze and copper nickle coins heretofore authorized by law, have been issued by the Treasury Department. They provide for exchange at par at the mint in Philadelphia, of all such coin authorized by the sixteenth section of the coinage act of 1873, and for the redemption in lawful money in similar sums, at the mint and by all Assistant Treasurers and designated depositaries of the United States, the expense of transportation on old coin and currency paid thereby to be borne by the party sending it, and that on new coin by the United States.

Personal.

Senator Sherman left here last night for New York. He will go from there to his home. Senators Allison, Lewis, Mefferry and Scott leave to-day. Senators Wright, Buckingham, Davis, Dorsey, Dennis and Gilbert left last night.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—River 32 feet; rising. Arrived.—R. W. Skillinger, Pittsburgh; Arlington, Memphis; Andes, Wheeling. The Warner and barges passed from St. Louis to Wheeling. The following tows with coal arrived from Pittsburgh: Parnell, Lion, Sam Miller, Andes McDonald, Sam Brown and Coal City. Cloudy and warmer.

[From Wednesday's Commercial.]

CINCINNATI, March 27.—The R. W. Skillenger, from Pittsburgh, was detained by the ice at Wheeling. Tuesday night. She departs for Red River direct on Saturday with a fine freight.

The Boaz, with empty barges, and the Tiger, with three barges laden with empty barrels, passed up for Pittsburgh.

The John Dippold, with a tow of coal, from Pittsburgh, went down.

The Ed. Hobbs is due from Wheeling, bound for St. Louis, with two barges. She has one tier of 17 flats and 1 barge of 14 flats, 1,000 of which she leaves at Louisville. Moses Kirkpatrick and Geo. Hukill are her pilots.

Major James H. Stratton having resigned his position as second clerk of the Fleetwood, to take charge of the office of the Julia No. 2, in the Cincinnati and Kanawha trade, is succeeded by Mr. E. R. Mauck. The Julia will be commanded by Captain J. T. Reynolds, with Geo. Charter, as agent, and will leave here every Tuesday for Gallipolis and Kanawha river.

The Hawk arrived from Pittsburgh. She will leave two barges of coal here, one at Rising Sun, and proceed with the balance of her tow to Louisville.

The Warner and barges, with ore, from St. Louis to Wheeling, passed up. The Mont Clare arrived with a tow of coal. The Tom Reese, Hiram Campbell and Maynard passed up with tows of empty barges.

LOUISVILLE, March 27.—River rising; 10 feet 7 inches in canal; 8 feet 7 inches in Indiana chute; 5 feet over the rocks in the Kentucky chute; 80 feet bridge span. Clear and cold. Business lively. Arrived.—Henry Probasco, H. S. Turner and Charmer, Cincinnati; Arlington, Memphis; Jno. Means and barges, St. Louis; Jno. Dippold, Lioness, A. J. Baker and J. D. Blackmore, Pittsburgh. Departed.—Arlington Cincinnati; Probasco, Memphis; Turner, New Orleans; Charmer, Evansville; Mountain Belle, Dippold, Lioness, Baker and Blackmore, Pittsburgh. Captain Shalleros, agent of the Underwriters, telegraphed to-day to Cairo for a diver, and on his arrival will proceed immediately to the wreck of the steamer Brill, sunk in the lower locks on Tuesday night. The entire cabin has broken loose from the hull, and floated off. The boat is not broken in, but the hog chains are badly broken. She lies in thirty feet of water, and it is impossible to raise her. All passing boats too large to get through the old locks must take the falls. A telegram from Eckert says the river is too high at Memphis, at Henderson to raise the Collier, and must abandon her till the water falls.

CAIRO, March 27.—Arrived: City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, 2 P. M.; George C. Wolff, St. Louis, 5; Future City, St. Louis, 6; Bee, New Orleans, 6; Joe Kinney, Red River, 8; Kittie Hegler, Arkansas River, 8; John Lumsden, Goose Island, 8. Departed: City of Vicksburg, St. Louis, 4 P. M.; City of Helena and Glasgow, Memphis, 6; John Gilmore, Cape Girardeau, 6. Fleet one foot. Clear and pleasant; mercury 48.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—Arrived—Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Savannah, Davenport. Departed—Exchange, Pittsburgh; Johnson, Keokuk; Ben Accord, Mound City; Pike, Missouri River; Coal Hill and Cowan, Ohio River; Sinanes, Cairo. River falling slowly. Clear and pleasant.

EVANSVILLE, March 27.—Clear and mild; mercury 25 to 40. River risen 2 feet. Down—Silver Thorn, 11 P. M.; Bermuda, 12; Hitchell, 6 A. M.; Bowling Green, 1 P. M.; Morning Star, 2:30; Mary Ament, 3. Up—Grey Eagle, 2 A. M.; Indiana, 5; Fayette, 9; Arkansas Belle, 3 P. M. Business very active.

NASHVILLE, March 27.—River rising; 10 feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and cold. Arrived.—F. P. Gracey, Cairo. Departed.—Tyrone and F. P. Gracey, Cairo; John S. Branstord, Upper Cumberland.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1873.

Bonds at Frankfort 95¾.

Petroleum at Antwerp 41f.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 116¼@116¾.

The Scranton Charter has finally been adopted by the Legislature.

The bill relative to the election of State Treasurer in Pennsylvania was read in the Senate yesterday and laid over.

The Department of Agriculture is distributing a small lot of silk worm eggs, received from Japan, to persons directly interested in the culture of silk.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued circulars inviting sealed proposals for furnishing stationery to that Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

The German Government has furnished the United States Government a copy of the new form of regulations for vessels, lately prepared. It is now substantially the same as that used by this country and Great Britain, specifying therein the tonnage of the vessel to which it relates.

It is understood in Washington that both Pomeroy and Caldwell will be candidates before the Legislature of Kansas for re-election to the United States Senate, and both parties profess confidence in their success; but every unprejudiced man believes that neither can secure a respectable minority vote.

A political magazine is in contemplation in Washington City by those prominently identified with the Union Republican Executive Committee during the last campaign. It will be in the interest of the Republican party, and will be used as a medium of keeping together the organization in conducting the campaign of 1872.

No one need doubt that George O. Evans is to be sufficiently tried, whether anything comes of it or not. The appeal of the case to the Supreme Court would be well enough were there any assurance that any part of the claim against him could be collected. But while this is uncertain, it is a question whether it is worth while to spend any more money on him.

Switzerland, though a small country, with a great many disadvantages, nevertheless is determined not to be outdone by her more wealthy and ambitious rivals in the approaching Exposition at Vienna. She has made an appropriation of 450,000 francs toward the representation of the national system of education, and 60,000 francs toward sending mechanics there, provided the Cantons will do the same.

In reference to the President's action in the case of O'Brien, whose sentence to death was commuted to imprisonment for life, a Washington correspondent says all the facts concerning the murder of Cunningham show that it was not premeditated, and that there are circumstances about it which the President could consider, but which the jury could not. The people would have been much better satisfied if the facts in the case had been made known.

Recent advices report that the Imperial Governments of Germany, Austria and Russia refuse to recognize the Spanish Republic. Prince Bismarck leads off in the line of denial on the ground that the Madrid Executive does not represent the tone of the Assembly, the legislative body having yielded to the pressure of the masses in proclaiming it. Russia and Austria accept the theory of the Prussian Premier, and have adopted a similar course of action.

Receipts from the General Postoffice service are increasing very rapidly. The Sixth Auditor of the Treasury has just settled the accounts of all the Postmasters throughout the country for the quarter ending December 31, 1872; and in comparison with the business of a like quarter for the previous year, a remarkably fine showing is made. The establishment of new postoffices is likewise increasing, fifteen hundred having been ordered during the last quarter of the year.

Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the English Admiralty, has just submitted to the House of Commons the naval estimates for the ensuing fiscal year. They exceed those of last year by $1,702,880. The navy has long been the special pride of England. It has become, however, a very expensive branch of the public service, and it is one of the liviest questions of the hour in political circles whether the navy as it now stands is worth the money it costs. It is quite manifest from this increased expenditure that the British Government is resolved at all hazards to maintain its ancient supremacy at sea.

We publish elsewhere an abstract of reports made by the Controller of Currency, by the sixteen National Banks of this city, at the close of business on the last day of February. By this it appears that the resources amount to $31,344,151.83—a very fine showing of banking capital. This report does not, of course, embody all our banking facilities—as we have Savings, and other banks, which do a large business. The large surplus fund of nearly $3,000,000, and nearly half a million of undivided profits, account for the high price charged for National bank stock. Perhaps no banks in the country do a better business, or yield fairer dividends, than those of this city.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington has received information from Antwerp, showing quite a falling off in the exportation of window glass from that port to the United States. These exports, in 1871, were 3,464,733 kilos (a kilo is about 2¼ lbs.) and in 1872, 1,675,356 kilos. When Dr. Young was in Belgium last Summer, he investigated, among other industries, that of glass, visiting most of the large manufactories, and he discovered that although wages have considerably advance there and all over Europe, yet they are far less than in the United States. Ordinarily, workmen received but three or four francs a day, while blowers and other skilled workmen earn from seven to eight francs.

The Centennial Commissioners seem in a fair way to get the full million of dollars they are so anxiously pressing for in behalf of their enterprise. McClure offered certain amendments to the House bill on the subject, which have entirely changed the character of the affair, and these amendments have been adopted by the Senate. Under his bill, for it is practically a new bill, one million dollars is appropriated for a Centennial building, to be erected in Fairmount Park, and to be the property of the Commonwealth,—of which sum the State is to be directly responsible for only $250,000. The remaining $750,000 are to be realized from a tax of three per cent. on the gross receipts of the Philadelphia street passenger railways. In return for accepting this tax these companies are granted a releasement so singular, that we quote it, and call on the Philadelphia papers to explain just what it means. The bill provides that if these companies file with the State Treasurer within sixty days, an acceptance to the conditions of this act, they "shall be released from any penalty or penalties to which they or any of them might be liable under any proceeding in law or equity for any violation of the provisions of their charter, respectively, prior to the passage of this act." Will the press tell us just what this means? We are curious to know? Are there suits pending against any or all of these companies which might cost them as much as the tax levied for centennial purposes,—and is this an indirect way of making injured parties in Philadelphia or elsewhere pay the bill? This aside and we approve the measure. It takes but $250,000 from the State Treasury, does not disturb the Sinking Fund, and hence saves the Treasury just $250,000, as compared with the House bill. As the tax is laid exclusively on Philadelphia railroads, and Philadelphia is the city to be particularly benefited,—there is a show of equity in the affair that meets our approval. So we are not disposed to quarrel over McClure's centennial appropriation bill, and hope the House will take to it kindly in place of its own measure.

THE POSTAL CONTROVERSY.

The usual yearly controversy between the Postoffice Department and the Railroads has broken out again—this time over the rate to be charged for the use of postal cars. The companies are reported as demanding an increase of a trifle more than a hundred per cent. In return, the Postmaster General is said to be about to demand increased powers over railroads, so far as postal interests are concerned. It is passing strange that the Government cannot manage to have the question of charges for transporting mail matter investigated, so as to give the public information as to what would be fair and right. If underpaid, there is no reason why the rate of remuneration should not be increased; but if sufficiently rewarded for the service rendered, the force of public opinion should be brought to bear to compel the railroad authorities to act reasonably and honestly.

In the settlement of the controversy the main point to be kept in view is the public weal. It is stated that letters will be delayed about three days, as compared with the present, should the cars be taken off. This would be an outrage on the public, and we hope the companies will be very hesitant about inflicting so great a wrong on their patrons and supporters. Public advantages are reached by means of too much labor and sacrifice to be thrown aside, at a mere whim, or because of temporary disagreement. While we would have the postoffice department act magnanimously and rightly, we would also have the railroad corporations show some appreciation of the public convenience. It cannot be doubted that had they desired, they might have notified the Department months ago of their desire for increased pay, and not have put pressure on the Government by threatening to greatly inconvenience the public. While we would have the Government act rightly and even liberally, we are decidedly of the opinion that the railroad corporations should respect the convenience and rights of the letter-writing public. If a uniform disregard of public convenience is shown, it may speedily bring about,—not the control of railroads by the Postoffice Department,—but a law subordinating the railroads to the well-being of the public.

THE PUNISHMENT OF CRIME.

We are gratified to notice that the discussion which almost invariably follows an atrocious crime, or a case of capital punishment, has taken a new phase since Foster's execution. It is not the old threadbare subject of capital punishment, but the importance of prompt punishment, whatever its character or grade. There is something practical in this, while there was much of theory in the question whether life imprisonment would answer as a substitute for hanging. That promptness in punishing crime will exert a deterrent influence on the criminal class, is a proposition almost too plain for argument. If the higher motives could be effectually appealed to in the cases of those who are brought before the courts to answer for the commission of crime, all will admit that it would be most desirable. If the motive of the State in granting leniency was understood and appreciated by those most interested, there could be an argument for care and slowness, and even for the abolition of capital punishment. But unfortunately there is a wide difference in the class of influences which affect persons in widely different social and moral grades. If only the moral element were to be affected, it is easy to be seen that kindness and gentleness will be most effective. But do such considerations exert a controlling influence on the criminal class?

The answer may be readily surmised when it is remembered that their education is passional. Even the lessons of kindness and morality, so generally diffused by the pulpit and press, rarely reach them, and when they do, are not sufficiently impressive to exert a reformatory influence. Their surroundings, are of course, congenial,—and these are of the drinking, profane, and corrupt kind. The whole stimulus of their daily life is toward a deeper experience in crime, and occasionally leads to the commission of murder. All that has been said of Foster can not obliterate the fact that he came from the drinking saloon, steeped with rum, and ready to flame with passion at the slightest offense. Stokes moved amid another, and in a sense, higher range of influence; but it is entirely probable that it was of a character to keep his mind influenced with thoughts of murder for weeks before he committed the overt act. Around each of these men were the same moral influences that touch and keep pure those who respond to them. These men knew the moral code, read the papers, and saw the record of crime, and the warnings that are sounded from day to day. But the impression became fixed that punishment would not follow, even the crime of murder, and so the final step was taken.

The proposition might be laid down as logical and true, that if mild and moral influences will not serve to stay the tide of crime, severity must be resorted to. But this aside, and the facts show that prompt and severe punishment will be respected. Since the change of *regime* in New York, and notwithstanding it has been an open question whether rigid punishment would follow the commission of crime, yet the very uncertainty alluded to, involving as it did the possibility of swift and sure retribution, has served to check the reign of wild and reckless murder so prevalent heretofore. Of course the crime of murder, committed under exceptional circumstances, will continue, so long as man is depraved. But wild, boastful, vengeful murder, followed by an air of bravado, and full of mock heroism does not obtrude itself as it did before. The fight, too, for life, on the part of Foster and Stokes, shows that these men dread nothing so much as death on the scaffold. Could they have been thoroughly impressed, before their crimes, that they would swiftly and certainly pay with their lives, the penalty of the crime, should they commit it, probably neither would have been involved in guilt.

We have no sympathy with the mawkish sentimentalism about capital punishment. It is needed. Nor do we sympathize with the delays permitted, in cases where the testimony is clear and conclusive, between trial, and the execution of the sentence. Could it once be thoroughly impressed on the minds of criminally inclined persons, that to commit a serious offense against the law, would be to reap swift and certain punishment, we would have far less crime than now. They are susceptible to the emotion of fear, and this needs to be kept in lively exercise. This done and communities are as safe as is possible under the existing order of things.

Gov. Dix's letter, giving his reasons for refusing to commute Foster's sentence, has been widely published and commended. The Chicago *Journal* says that it should be carefully read and duly pondered by every Governor and every Supreme Court Judge in the United States.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

A man in Kentucky has discovered a method of transplanting hair, so that new hair may be planted on bald places, as soon as they appear.

The Virginia Legislature has elected 79 Judges to do the work of County Judges, districts being created to embrace all the 99 counties.

The Chinese companies at San Francisco are now making preparation to accommodate an extensive immigration. The next steamer will bring 1,200.

New harbor lines are to be established in Bridgeport, Ct., which will cover an area of real estate variously estimated in value from $1,500,000 to $6,000,000.

Ruffs are becoming very large and very stiff. An engaged man complains that he can't get near his lady-love when she has one on, and would as soon think of kissing a circular saw running at full speed.

An ingenious Yankee seamstress makes a squirrel, in his revolving cage, turn her sewing machine, and her Hibernian competitors can't understand how she manages to do long seams with such a little baste.'

Gardner, Mass., with a population of 4,000, has 15 chair manufactories, giving employment to over 2,000 men, women and children. The annual product is over 2,000,000 worth, including some 200 varieties of chairs.

"A man may not marry his grandmother;" but there seems to have been nothing to prevent a young woman from marrying her grandfather in Indiana a fortnight ago. However, Indiana marriages never did come under ordinary rules.

More than 300 murders were committed in San Francisco between 1851 and 1873. In these cases, fifty persons were found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to imprisonment for a term of years, fourteen were sentenced for life, and only eleven were hanged.

New and remunerative gold diggings are said to have been found on the Simpson River, the northern boundary of British Columbia, about 220 miles from the coast and 2,000 miles north of San Francisco. The discoverer, a Mr. Cargotich, an old California miner, is trying to organize a company to work the mines.

One hundred and fifty vessels are engaged in herring fishing in Passamaquoddy Bay, and it is estimated that since the season opened, a few weeks ago, $100,000 have been paid to New Brunswick fishermen for herring they have caught. Many are needed for consumption during Lent, although, of course, cod-liver oil is better for consumption.

While a clergyman in Atlanta, Ga., was extolling the excellence of charity on Sunday evening of last week, an unknown man suddenly arose from his seat, walked to the pulpit, and laid a roll of greenbacks beside the Bible. After the services he again went to the pulpit, shook hands with the clergyman, and departed, without having uttered a word.

A lady in New Haven has for three months been suffering severe illness and almost total deprivation of speech, from a bronchial affection. She has recovered her voice in a singular manner. While in the attic of her house she was surprised by the noiseless and unexpected approach of one of the family. In her fright she suddenly cried out, and since then her articulation has been very clear and distinct.

Four bold burglars in Chicago entered a notorious bagnio kept by one Lizzie Moore, on Clinton street, on Monday, and taking possession of her room, and with the gentle persuasion of a pistol at her head, induced her to disclose her jewels and treasures. They thus made off with $3,000 worth of diamonds, seven dollars in greenbacks, two gold watches, bracelets, chains, &c., finishing with pocketing false curls and such other feminine attractions as were available.

A Frankfort (Kentucky) woman has a menagerie in her stomach. She has been ill for some time, and has become frightfully emaciated, although having all the time a voracious appetite. No cause for her illness could be discovered until she vomited a dead mouse, a few days ago, and shortly after a small live alligator. The physician thinks there are more wild beasts in her stomach, and that they are being constantly generated there, but no one has tried to explain how they came there.

Harry Buck, a herculean black man, has been for some time astonishing the Parisians with his feats of jug-ling at the National Circus in Paris. He has also been doing a large and lucrative business in the robbing line, his victims being so horribly smitten by his form and face as to leave him a wide berth for operations. The police have at last brought him to grief, and he will be transported. He should be sent to his native jungles, where he would become the lion of his tribe.

About a dozen buffalos were recently brought to Paris from Turkey-in-Asia, and after being slaughtered were sold in the meat market, realizing an average of seventeen sous a pound. This animal, remarks *Galignani's Messenger*, is less tractable than the ox, which it resembles, is found in Asia, but is brought up in a domestic state in Italy, and led about with a rope attached to a ring passed through the nostrils. The milk of the female serves for making Parmesan cheese. The flesh is hard and of a dark color, and has a musky flavor.

An unprecedented combat occurred at Albany last Monday. It was a fight between two goats and a man. The cunning and boldness of the animals are said to have been remarkable. They dodged about like professional pugilists; they ran between the man's legs; they jumped against his body, and, as the report says, "bucked him in all possible ways." As for the man, all he could do was to kick out wildly. The more he kicked, the more ferocious became the goats, and it is thought that they would have killed him if their owner had not by force withdrawn them from the arena.

Mrs. Stiles, the wife of a wealthy banker at Fredonia, N. Y., heard a burglar in the room where the safe was kept last Sunday night, and, quietly rising from bed, she took a revolver and went down to interview him. He was kneeling in front of the safe, and, seeing her coming, he raised his arm to throw a billet of wood at her, but a bullet through his arm spoiled his aim; then he tried to draw his own pistol, but another shot determined him upon flight, and he fled, the bullets from the woman's pistol pattering merrily against his back. He hasn't been caught yet; but the woman thinks they can tell him by the *sunlight shining through him.*

Another English prize-fighter has experienced religion and been converted to total abstinence—the great Bendigo of Nottingham, the record of whose many achievements is to be found in many a volume of "Bell's Life." Mr. Bendigo now preaches, and in one of his recent discourses said to some of his old associates: "Well, my friends, I am still *going on* in the road, and I like it very well. I shan't come among you again, I think. I have been away from God a great while, just like *that cove*, the *prodigal son*, *did from his father*; but he's taken to me again. I'm respectable now, and in good company, and God takes care of me. I have been fighting for the devil for thirty-four years, but I am now *going to fight on the other side* until I die; and I mean to go to heaven, and I hope I shall see you, one and all, in the happy land."

A story is told of a French gentleman, who, having lost the bulk of his property through the rascalities of friends in whom he trusted, crowned it all by the loss of his mental balance, and for the remainder of his days found his only delight in riding in omnibuses and passing fares from passengers to the driver, taking care when change was returned to add to it a sou or two from his own pocket and watch the effect on the receiver. In nine cases out of ten, as the story goes, the passenger, counting over his change and finding as he supposed that the driver had cheated himself would look bewildered for a moment and then pocket the change with a quiet chuckle. The special delight of the lunatic was in satisfying himself in this way that nine-tenths of his fellow-men were dishonest if they only had the opportunity.

Death of an Eminent Clergyman.

The Rt. Rev. John Sandford, who died on Monday, was an eminent clergyman of the Church of England, and belonged to a family which has taken a high rank in the Church and in classical literature. His father was Bishop of Edinburgh, and his brother was a distinguished Greek scholar. He held, besides important Church offices, the position of Bampton Lecturer at Oxford, and in 1864 was made one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for revising the forms of clerical subscription. His published works are the memoirs of his father, "Vox Cordis; or, Breathings of the Heart," a manual of devotions, "Parochialia," "Bampton Lecture for 1861," "The Church at Home," besides a number of miscellaneous Charges and Sermons. Up to the time of his fatal sickness, Archdeacon Sanford was an active member of the Lower House of Convocation.

Measuring the Height of Trees.

A correspondent of the *American Agriculturist* thus describes a mode of measuring the length of timber that may be taken from a tree. A stick of timber is desired, say fifty feet long; select your tree, measure fifty feet in a direct line from the foot of the tree on as near level ground as possible; now cut a stick the exact height of the observer and stick it in the ground exactly perpendicular; now let the observer lie flat on his back, his feet against the stick and head in line of tree and stick, and look directly over the top of the stick, and where the line of vision strikes the tree will be the length of stick, fifty feet desired. If the ground is not level, the measure will not be exact, but allowance must be made.

STATE NEWS.

Phoenixville has $3,997.55 in its treasury.

There are thirty Masonic districts in this State, comprising 718 lodges, and 80,000 members in good standing.

A new well was struck on the Skinner Farm, Oil Creek, on Saturday last. It is owned by Geary & Clark, and is pumping about fifteen barrels daily.

The new strike on the Jamison farm, Greece City, at the well owned by Taylor and others, is claimed to be one of the best yet had. Several other wells will be put down soon.

Jonathan Comfort, aged twenty-one years, son of Jesse Comfort, of Attleboro', Bucks county, hung himself in the garret of his father's residence on Tuesday, during the absence of the family.

On Monday last a son of Mr. William Friend, aged about ten years, fell under the wheels of the tender at the railroad depot in Butler, and had both of his legs so badly crushed and cut that he cannot live long.

On Tuesday night last the grocery store of Otis Young, West Spring street, on the Country road, Crawford county, was broken into, and a considerable quantity of goods stolen. The burglars gained an entrance through a window.

On Wednesday evening a man named James Howard was literally cut to pieces on the Leihgh Valley Railroad, at Phillipsburg, near Easton. His arms and one leg were cut off, his body was bruised and torn and his head crushed to pieces.

Tidioute is to have a suspension bridge across the Allegheny river, with iron towers, the contract for building such a bridge having been let to the Elmira Bridge Company. The bridge is to be completed as early as November next, at a cost of $47,000.

A Clearfield county mother learned of her daughter's contemplated elopement, and on the night appointed for the flight she put some laudanum in the girl's tea. The latter fell asleep and did not wake up until next morning, and in the meantime Romeo got tired waiting and went home disgusted.

The following is the result of the election held in Brownsville on Friday last: Judge, Samuel Steele; Inspector, W. M. Johnston; Assessor, Austin Livingston; Assistant Assessors, W. L. Wilkinson and John Johnston; Constable, Charles Wagner, Jr. For Licause, 115; Against License, 147.

Mr. Frank Bunday, employed in his father's sash and door factory, in Lincsville, Crawford county, met with a shocking accident on Monday. While engaged at the turning lathe, a stick was thrown from the lathe, striking him in the left eye, putting it entirely out, and badly cutting and bruising his face.

On Saturday evening last, two men, Michael McGuire and Hugh Phillips, employes of Messrs. Malone, on the railroad, while returning from Troy, Westmoreland county, mistook the road and fell into the deep cut, a distance of sixty-eight feet. McGuire was instantly killed, and it is hardly probable that the other man will recover.

A Leechburg correspondent writes: "Nettie,—a little daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Kepple, accidentally got a viol containing laudanum, of which she drank a sufficient quantity to cause death in about ten hours. A physician was called and every effort made to rouse her from the fatal stupor, but all in vain. Nettie was a little over three years old.

The following presons were chosen on last Friday to fill the various offices in the borough of Butler: Burgess—Jacob Keck; Ass't Burgess—C. Rockenstein; Town Council—Joseph J. Elliott, John M. Thompson; Constables—Cresup McQuistion, N. McCandless; High Constable—A. Barkman; Judge of Elections—John L. Butler; Inspector—James Shanor, G. Etzel; Assessor—John Balph; Ass't Assessors—A. Troutman, M. Reiber; School Directors—H. C. Heineman, J. C. Redick; Overseer of Poor—A. Cuthbert; Auditor—John Stock.

The following figures show the progress in population of Warren county since 1800: Population in 1809,—233; in 1810,—827; in 1820,—1,976; in 1830,—4,697; in 1840,—8,279; in 1850,—13,671; in 1860,—19,190; in 1870,—23,897. In 1870 there were 38 church organizations and 29 edifices in 1870, comprising 9545 sittings and worth $152,800. In the schools of Warren the census show that in 1870 there were in attendance 2,312 pupils, of which number 4,102 were native born and 210 foreigners; males 2,262; females, 2,048; colored, 1 male and 1 female.

The Tidioute *Journal* says a large strike was made on the Weir farm, beyond New London, on Saturday last. The well was being put down by McLaughlin, Horton and others. In the middle of the afternoon the drill struck the third rock, and immediately a volume of oil and gas rushed out of the well with great force. The gas caught fire from the stove, and enveloped the derrick in flames, consuming it entirely. The engine house was saved by felling a tree upon it, breaking it down in an opposite direction from the engine. The fire was smothered and the work of finishing will be done this week.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Dr. W. H. Furness has been pastor of the First Unitarian Society of Philadelphia for twenty years.

Mrs. Commodore Vanderbilt is a sister of the wife of Bishop McTyre, of the Methodist Church, South.

A silly fool of a lover at Des Moines draws blood from his arm, and uses it in place of ink to write to his girl. Ten to one that he don't pound her with the stove-haudle in less than a year after marriage.

A brother of the young Duchesse de Luynes, the announcement of whose contemplated marriage with the Duc d'Aumale is making a stir in Paris, served in the Confederate army under Gen. Beauregard.

"Extra Billy" Smith, formerly Governor of Virginia, is among the candidates for a nomination for a renewal of honor, together with R. M. T. Hunter, Alex. H. H. Stuart, Robert E. Lee, son of the General, and others.

Albert S. Keeler, the lad who murdered the Spencer girl in Syracuse, N. Y., and was himself killed by a train of cars while attempting to escape, was from North Troy, Vt., where his mother, a widow, at present resides.

Miss Hosmer's monument to Miss Falconer, a young English lady who died in Rome, has been placed in the church of St. Andrea della Fratte, in that city, and is the only sculpture by an American artist to be found in any of the Italian churches.

A notable death occurred at Williamatic, Conn., last week, the "last of the Mohicans" having died there in the person of Lenore Uncas, grandson of the great Narraganset Chief Uncas. He was a noted hunter and fisherman, and was seventy years old at the time of his death.

A Detroit negress allowed a gentleman of that city to name her baby the other day, in consideration of a two-dollar bill, and the poor little thing was christened William Henry Washington Colfax Grant Scipio Brutus Halifax Weed Joshua Lone Jack Madison Buffalo Bill Saunders.

John Hopkins, of Baltimore, is a many-millionaire, and has just given two millions to found a Baltimore Charity Hospital, but he is not yet famous enough to have his name spelled correctly. The newspapers never heard of such a name as "Johns" before, and so they all print it "John S." or "J. S. Hopkins."

Mr. John Fisk, of Webster, N. H., is 84 years of age, and he gives a list of people in that town over 70 years old, embracing forty-nine names. Of this list there are nineteen persons between 70 and 75; eleven between 75 and 80; ten between 80 and 85; four from 85 to 90, and 5 over 90. The oldest person is Ruth Corser, 94 years.

Queen Victoria runs her household on red tape principles. A wealthy tradesman, having been paid his account at the proper office in one of the royal palaces, expressed a desire, just for once in his life, to taste the Queen's ale. No objection was made, but on lifting the glass to his lips, he was told that the liquor would be duly booked with his name, as the recipient of it, he straightway set the glass down and left it untasted.

Best Method of Training Tomatoes.

If tomatoes are trained to a trellis, it prolongs the season of bearing. Some gardeners simply tie them up to to a stake and cut them back, and get good crops. Others never cut back, but train to a common post and lath trellis, which is probably the cheapest that can be made.

NEW BOOKS.

Landmarks of Truth; or Harmony of the Holy Scriptures, with reason and science, forming a defensive manual of the Bible, &c., &c., together with a history of the religious denominations of the world, their creeds, doctrines, ceremonies, etc. D. M. Evans, A. B.

The design of the author of this volume was to group in a methodical and systematic form, some of the most forcible proofs of the authenticity, and the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures and to adduce evidence to convince every reasonable mind that science when truthfully interpreted, instead of conflicting with is the strongest conoboboration of the Bible. To accomplish this task, required research, culture and perseverance, united to an apreciation of what would be the most vaiuable facts and arguments to present, to form a symmetrical whole and to carry the greatest weight. The work has been well done, and the object of the author fairly reached. There is a large amount of information compacted within the limits of the volume, which will be of inestimable value to every one who would be fortified against infidel assaults and be able to give "a reason for his faith."

The concluding part of the book, containing a history of the different creeds, is very fairly written and will commend itself to all for its fraternal spirit and general impartiality.

The book is sold only on subscription. Mr. F. H. Harris, No. 21 Esplanade street, Allegheny, is the agent for this section and will supply all orders

The Wandering Heir, a novel, by Charles Reade. Illustrated. New York, Harper & Bros.; Pittsburgh, Gildeutenny & Hess.

Those who have read others of Charles Reade's works will want to read this one. Those who have never made his acquaintance cannot do better than to select this book as an introduction.

The True History of Joshua Davidson, Communist, Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott & Co.; Pittsburgh, R. S. Davis & Co.

This work is written as a sort of satire on modern Christianity—and if it had been written before Ginx's Baby the author might have gathered some credit for originality. Under the guise of a biography the author, reveals his views of modern Christianity, and generally writes it down as a failure, grand only in creeds, and a failure in practice. Nevertheless there are some truths in the book well told—though the sturdy theologian and the "Children of Faith, will discard many of its conclusions, because they are founded on false premises. It is an attractive book, nevertheless, in one respect, as an exponent of the practical direction of modern free thought.

Hesiod and Theognas; by the Rev. James Davies, M. A., Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott & Co.; Pittsburgh, R. S. Davis & Co.

This is another of the "ancient classics for English readers" several of which we have noted at length. The classical scholar will find in the little volume much that will refresh his memory of these ancient poets and the less cultured reader will find in the biographies, and criticisms of the work of the twain thus dealt with, much of interest. The work of translation has been well done, and the beauty of the original is retained in an unusual degree.

Family Thermometer, for mothers, nurses, and all who have charge of the sick and the young; by Edwin Sequin, M. D.

The author develops the theory that a mother or nurse by attention to the heat of the body and keeping the temperature even by the addition, whenever necessary, of artificial heat, can preserve the child's health and increase the vigor of its growth. The book is very plainly written and gives a full development of the theory, with illustrations of the thermometer, and would be a valuable addition to the family library.

Sermons; by the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage. Second series, New York, Harper & Bros.; Pittsburgh, R. S. Davis & Co.

This volume is prefaced with a biographical sketch of Mr. Tallmage followed with three dozen of his characteristic sermons. Mr. Tallmage is nothing if not sensational, and his peculiarities are peculiarly prominent in these discourses. It would not be well to look into them too close for logic, certainly not for theology and indeed after the way the English language is massacred is enough to startle the ghost of Murray, but there *is* a charm in the intense earnestness of the address, in the ardent feeling with which the preacher and the practical force of his counsels. Many who have no special predilections for reading sermons will like this book for its nervous perhaps gaudy style, but always fresh and striking.

The Revision of the English Version of the New Testament, by J. B. Lightfoot, D. D., Canon of St. Paul's, Richard Chenevix French, D., D., Archbishop of Dublin, C. J. Ellicott, D. D., Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, with an Introduction by P. Phillip Schaff, D. D., New York, Harper & Bros.

This is an exhaustive review of the methods and views proposed for the revision of the New Testament. It embaces the three works on the subject written at different times by the divines named, and combined in one volume with an introduction by Dr. Schaff, in which is given a history of the various movements made looking to a revision such as is now being made in England. It is a valuable work for the Biblical student.

Wanderings in Spain, by Augustus J. C. Hare. New York: Dodd & Mead. Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co.

This is an illustrated book of travels in Spain, in which all the principal points of interest are touched up, in which there is much that is new, forming an average readable book of travel. Spain just now is engaging great attention, and this volume will give a clearer insight into the troubles over there, by its details of the life and manner of the people.

Woman's Wrong, by Mrs. Elloart. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.; Pittsburgh: Gildenfunny & Hess.

The aim of this story is to declaim against the law which gives the father possession of his children. The story tells of a mother, aged twenty whose husband died, leaving her with one child whom he had left to the care of his (the husband's) mother. The widow finding, under the law she could not regain her child denied her marriage, and thus got possession of her child. In the end the boy under her training developed into a noble man, the disgrace which she had voluntarily assumed was explained, and all ended well. The story is well told, the incidents naturally portrayed, and the idea well wrought out.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

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As no period in our history have we had so large an amount of corporate issues—including bonds of State, city and county, as at present. The amount of all such bonds taken in the United States has been estimated at $5,000,000,000. The greater part of these bonds are good, but a great danger to which all of them are liable is either a fraudulent issue or counterfeit imitation of them. There it is so much money in these days that it is hard to believe in the doctrine of the total depravity of man. There is a field for dishonest men in the issue of counterfeit bonds which they will not be slow to take advantage of. We particularly caution our readers from purchasing any bonds—even Governments without the signature of Secretary Richardson as to the coupons. Loans 2 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $66,000,000. Treasury sterling is sharp demand, and the prime draw on sight 9 per cent. premium. Custom receipts $900,000.

Latest News.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings.

TEN VETO MESSAGES BY THE GOVERNOR.

Banks Without Capital Not Desirable.

THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

The Chambersburg Relief Bill Passed.

THE LUZERNE COUNTY CONTESTED SEATS.

The Report Adverse to De Lacy, Quigley and Kuhns.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette

HARRISBURG, March 27, 1873.

SENATE.

Bills Passed.

To authorize the Coal Exchange of Pittsburgh to protect property.

A supplement to the Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad.

Relating to public roads in Dunbar township, Fayette county.

A supplement to the National Trust Company of Pittsburgh.

Public Bills Considered.

To grant an honorary annuity to certain Judges.

Declaring certain days holidays.

An act relating to the election of State Treasurer. On the third reading.

HOUSE.

Final Adjournment Considered.

The House met half an hour earlier than usual, considered final adjournment, and postponed the same.

The Centennial Appropriation.

The Centennial Appropriation bill, as amended by the Senate, was then taken up and passed. Thomas A. Scott and a great many Philadelphians were on the floor of the House at the time.

Citizens' Passenger Railway.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT called up the supplement to the Citizens' Passenger Railway.

Mr. SAMPLE added a provision, and it was then passed.

State Geological Survey.

Mr. MCCORMICK called up the State Geological Survey bill. It was debated and postponed.

Fees in the State Department.

Mr. RAMSEY called up the bill fixing fees in the State Department. Passed.

Commissioners to Revise the Revenue Laws.

Mr. NEWMYER called up Mr. Wainwright's resolution appointing Commissioners to revise the revenue laws, and passed the same.

Oil Inspectors' Bill.

Mr. BALLANTINE made three ineffectual efforts to get up the refiners' oil inspectors' bill, and failed. The Pittsburgh committee are still here, but the rush is so great now that it is difficult to get any new measures through.

Chambersburg Relief.

At five o'clock in the afternoon session the Chambersburg Relief bill was reached.

Mr. MANOR made a statement in regard to it, and asked that the bill be put up to the third reading to-day.

Mr. BROADWAY objected, and Mr. MANOR argued upon the general merits of the bill, and it was then postponed.

Conference Committee on the Appropriation Bill.

The Conference Committee on the Appropriation bill met at half-past six, but could come to no agreement.

Luzerne County Contested Seats.

The Committee on contested seats in the Luzern county cases have agreed to report against the sitting members, DeLacy, Quigley and Kuhns, Democrats.

Ten Veto Messages.

The Governor sent in ten veto messages. Among them were the supplement to the National Savings Bank of Allegheny, an act enlarging the borough of Butler, and an act extending the time for paying the enrollment tax on the Riverside Coal Company. In this last message he says: "If a company with a capital so large and privileges so vast was created for a proper purpose, and to meet a public want, it should long ago have been able to pay this tax."

Supplement to the East End Life Insurance Company and Improvement Trust Company. He says that the requirement of $2,500 to be paid in before commencing business is certainly modest, considering the powers it is authorized to exercise, and if no reason existed would be sufficient to withhold the one now sought, unless banks without capital are desirable. This institution may have capital. Perhaps it has, but a corporation desiring banking privileges should be required to have capital by positive legislative enactment.

Mineraqua County.

In the Senate Committee on New Counties the Mineraqua county bill was negatived.

FOREIGN.

Emancipation Approved by the People of Porto Rico—Revolt in the Spanish Army in Cuba—Rumored Insurrection in the Canary Islands—The Spanish Ministerial Crisis Ended—The Insurrection in the Army Spreading—Judgment in the Memphis & El Paso R. R. Case—General Fremont Sentenced to Five Years' Imprisonment.

WEST INDIES.

Revolt of Cuban Forces.

HAVANA, March 26.—A report has reached the city that three detachments of troops, composed almost wholly of natives of the island, and which have hitherto been operating with the Spanish forces in the neighborhood of Puerto Principe, had revolted and joined the insurgents, carrying off their commanding officers with them.

Porto Rico Emancipation.

The law for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico passes with the approval of the people. A few pro-slavery owners only object to it. Even the slave owners consider its provisions more favorable to their interests than they had reason to expect. The press generally abstains as yet from comment on the bill.

The Bank of England Forger.

Bidwell, the alleged forger, remains in close confinement, cut off from all communication from others. Permission has been refused him to consult with counsel. The authorities have made arrangements, subject to the sanction of the Home Government, to send the prisoner back to London as soon as British officers arrive to take charge of him. Orders to that effect are daily expected from Madrid.

SPAIN.

Don Carlos' Claims to the Throne Abdicated.

MADRID, March 27.—The *Imparcial* announces that Don Carlos has abdicated his claims to the Spanish throne in favor of his son, under the regency of Don Alphonse.

Rumored Insurrection in the Canary Islands.

MADRID, March 27.—It is rumored that a secession movement is on foot in the Canary Islands, and that the leaders propose to declare the Islands independent of Spain and to ask for British protection.

General Ridalge has been appointed Captain General of the Canaries.

The Insurrection Spreading in the Army.

The insurrection is spreading in the army. In Catalonia many officers have been threatened with death and obliged to fly. The Carlists are masters of upper Catalonia.

The Ministerial Crisis Ended.

The ministerial crisis has terminated. No changes in the Cabinet have been announced, but a decree will be issued to-morrow or Saturday, ordering elections for the Constituent Cortes. The Conservatives, it is said, will abstain from voting.

FRANCE.

Obituary.

PARIS, March 27.—The death of Amedee Simon Dominique Thierry, the eminent historian, is announced this morning. He was seventy-six years of age.

The Memphis & El Paso Railroad Swindlers Sentenced.

PARIS, March 27.—Judgment has been rendered in the Memphis & El Paso Railroad case. The defendants are pronounced guilty of swindling and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. General Fremont is condemned in contumacian to five years' confinement. The other defendants who were present were arrested to-day as they were leaving the court.

ITALY.

Obituary.

ROME, March 27.—The Countess Giocolli is dead. N.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, March 27.—In the Senate this morning the following Senate bills were passed:

To authorize the incorporation of villages with three hundred inhabitants, and so regulate the mode of administering assignments in trust for the benefit of creditors as to enable creditors to choose a trustee in place of the assignee appointed by the debtor.

The Senate this afternoon agreed to the House amendments to both the Howard and Young bills amending the Boesel Railroad law, and both bills are now laws.

PHILADELPHIA.

Centennial Appropriation Bill Signed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Governor Hartranft has signed the bill appropriating one million dollars for the Centennial celebration.

NEW YORK.

The Goodrich Murder Still a Mystery—New Stock of the Bull's Head Bank—Suit on a Pool Speculation—The Labor Question—Journeymen Horseshoers on a Strike—George Francis Train in Court.

NEW YORK, March 26, 1873.

The Labor Question.

At a private meeting of the gas men here last night, the eight-hour system was discussed, and a strike will probably take place soon if the employers do not consent to that system. The gas men act independently of the other organizations.

At a meeting of the United Masons last evening, resolutions were passed denouncing the attempt of Vanderbilt to deprive the men at work on the Harlem road of their rights to the eight hour system. A committee was appointed to wait on the Mayor and demand the enforcement of the eight hour law.

A number of journeymen horse-shoers struck yesterday, owing to some difference with their employers in reference to the payment of wages.

The Journeymen Wood Carvers' Union, consisting of about three hundred members, held a general meeting last evening, for the purpose of strengthening their organization, with a view to being prepared for any emergency which might occur in case of a general strike. This Union will make no strike unless the movement becomes general.

It is believed there will not be a general strike of trades in this city. The present trouble comes chiefly from the masons and gas men. The Germans are especially opposed to a strike, and the great mass of mechanics seem averse to the movement.

The Goodrich Murder.

The energies of the police of Brooklyn are still turned toward the capture of the mysterious woman who is supposed to have murdered Goodrich. She was from new England, and resided some time in Boston. Several other letters are now in possession of the police, and show she was fairly educated. The last letter is dated February 27th, and is reproachful in tone, as though some trouble had originated between Goodrich and the writer. The letters are under the general head of New York, and are signed with an assumed name. Nothing has yet been discovered to indicate the direction of her flight. The police conceal her name.

Brooklyn detectives arrested this evening a woman about thirty years of age, who works in a shirt factory in New York, under an assumed name. She refused to talk except to answer inquiries in the briefest manner.

George Francis Train in Court.

George Francis Train was in the Supreme Court to-day on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and his counsel moved for his discharge on the ground that when Mr. Train was originally indicted for circulating obscene literature, he pleaded "Guilty," but nevertheless was never sentenced. It was shown to the Court, however, that the indictment was endorsed "Not Guilty," because the case was transferred over to the Criminal Court, where it will come up to-morrow. Train made a few remarks, referring to his imprisonment, and the attempt to have him declared a lunatic.

The Bull's Head Bank.

The depositors of the Bull's Head bank met this morning to confirm the action of their committee and subscribe to new stock issued by the bank, and thereby re-establish it. After the depositors had drawn up their names for the amount they wished to subscribe, the chairman announced that so far the amount subscribed was over one hundred thousand dollars. There is as yet no clue to the perpetrators of the fraud.

An Effort of Pool Speculation.

Wm. M. Earl and P. W. Slatepstail have commenced a suit against George S. Scott, George Wood and others, to recover $300,000 alleged to have been lost by them through the defendants failing to take the stock of the Central Pacific, like Rock Island "pool." The plaintiffs claim to have been authorized by the defendants to act as brokers for them in said pool.

A. P. A.

The State Grand Lodge in Trouble—Bill in Equity in Philadelphia.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

On the 29th of December, 1872, a bill in equity was filed in the Supreme Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, by a member of Lodge No. 46, against the present members of the Worthy Grand Lodge of the American Protestant Association of Pennsylvania.

Among other things the complainant avers in substance, that he went to the place of meeting of the Grand Lodge, clothed with all the power and authority required by the laws of the Order, necessary to entitle him to admission. This Lodge is recognized by the Grand Lodge; it pays its dues promptly and its officers are regularly installed by the Grand Lodge.

The certificate from his lodge asking for his admission was passed upon by the W. G. Lodge, and pronounced genuine and correct; and yet he was refused admittance and threatened with violence.

In the bill, the color of the complainant's skin cannot be recognized, but the answer of the defendants in their paper book, soon reveal the fact, that he is a "colored man." That is clearly the matter. Horrible, and still it is considered honorable for the Grand Lodge to take his money, install his Lodge, and communicate the pass words regularly to the officers, and then refuse them representation on account of color.

Color is not the test of qualification to membership, by the laws of the order, as made by the R. W. G. Lodge, recognizes no color at all. The State Lodge of Pennsylvania has been fighting off and on, the admission of the colored man ever since the R. W. G. Lodge of the United States dropped the word "White" from the constitution of the order. Nevertheless, several Lodges of colored men have been organized.

The defendants, in their answer, admit the main charge, but deny that violence was threatened or used; this denial, however, is of small moment, for the admitted guilt of the one would naturaly lead to the conclusion that some of them at least were competent to perform the other.

They claim that the R. W. G. Lodge is the supreme head and law making power of the Order in the United States. This is an admission that will astonish a great many, as it was generally claimed that the United States Lodge is the mere suckling of the State Lodge of Pennsylvania.

They do not deny that the complainant was refused admittance, but claim that he is not and cannot be a member of the Order; they deny that he was even a lawfully elected officer or Past Master of Lodge 46; they admit that the certificate from his Lodge declaring him a Past Master, was correct; they admit that the officers of Lodge 46 were regularly installed from time to time.

Could the complainant become a Past Master without being made one by the Grand Lodge? There is no other way open. He has a certificate of Past Mastership, but it is asserted that he is no member of the Order. It must be queer work the Grand Lodge is doing.

They aver that the complainant is not a "white male," and that he cannot under the laws governing the said Order, become a member or officer thereof.

Now, in order to sustain this erroneous idea of equity and justice under the Constitution of the Order, they very coolly make the following averment,—that the R. W. G. Lodge, &c., at its 22d annual session, held in the city of Buffalo, New York, in the month of June, 1872, did declare and decide that the said constitutional provisions restricting to white males the right of admission to and membership in the Order, have not been abrogated or amended. Now it is true that a declaration similar to the one just quoted, was made by a few members, perhaps a quorum by arrangement, in the R. W. G. Lodge about eleven o'clock at night of the last day of the session, the members becoming tired and weary, and not suspecting that anything would be attempted to bring discredit or disgrace on a good name of the Order, many had left for their homes.

But the Constitution of the Order cannot be amended or annulled by a simple resolution or declaration, hastily gotten up and passed at the same session.

All amendments or changes must lay over for one year under the rule.

Now, in order to refute this scandal that is attempted to be thrown upon the Order, through the proceeding at Buffalo, and contradict successfully the allegations made in the declarations which emanated there, the records of the Order on color must be referred to.

The printed minutes of the R. W. G. Lodge, at the session held in Chicago in June, 1869, page 9, the following was submitted and laid over under the rule for one year:

Resolved, That the word "white" be struck out from article 2d, section 1st, of the Constitution, so that it may read as follows: "No person shall be admitted to membership or initiation into this Lodge who is not a male of twenty-one years of age, of good moral character," &c.

At the next session, held in the city of Boston, June 1870, printed minutes, page six to ten and fifteen, the amendment referred to was taken up in its regular order and discussed, and upon a vote being taken the amendment was adopted by fifty-four yeas to sixteen nays, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania voting unanimously in the affirmative. Such action, as the records show as above, should satisfy the mind of any reasonable man, that the word white is out of the Constitution, and it can be put back only by amendment, offered in regular order, and lay over for a year.

I think that the record, if it could be got, will sustain me in saying that not over one-fifth of the persons whose names are printed in the paper book as defendants, knew anything about the real substance of the answers published under their names until they saw them, within a few days, all made out and ready for delivery.

It is a great pity that an order advocating the honorable principles promulgated by the American Protestant Association, should be so shamefully postituted to gratify the whims of a few prejudiced fanatics. There are plenty of good men in the order; they should step to the front and save it from utter destruction. If there is any constitutional law that does not harmonize with the principles of the order, let it be legally repealed. Laws that now exist should be obeyed and respected.

Fine Carriages.

A peculiar feature of the moving panorama, daily seen on our streets is the fact of the increase in the number and beauty of the family carriages which may be seen in almost countless numbers, every afternoon. Our people seem to be thoroughly able to appreciate excellence, and to bestow their patronage accordingly, and hence we find that our home manufacturers, such as C. West & Co., who manufacture such vehicles, have all the trade they can accommodate. The carriages and lighter vehicles manufactured by this firm have won their way in Pittsburgh, and many of those which attract attention on our streets have been turned out from this establishment, and have brought them in so many orders that their bazaar, Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, is constantly filled with the vehicles. We are glad to note the success of the firm—especially as it is an indication of the progress of Pittsburgh enterprise.

Arizona Diamonds,

Watches and jewelry at auction, 38 Fifth avenue.

HOME NEWS.

More Shop-lifting.

Chief of Police Clark, of Allegheny, has made information before the Mayor, charging Mrs. Ryan and her daughter with the larceny of ninety-six yards of silk valued at $144 from Semple's store. The Chief has recovered lawn, dress patterns, scarfs, &c., in all valued at $200 stolen from this gentleman's store, and which have been recognized as having been stolen from him. The goods were found in a house in Pittsburgh. It is believed that there are other parties in the case, and that they will soon be brought to justice. Warrants were issued for the two women.

Fresh for Spring.

Housekeepers who find it necessary, after the general spring renovation of their households, to refurnish their houses with carpets, will find a very choice selection of these goods at Mr. Henry McCallum's, No. 51 Fifth avenue. The establishment of the McCallums has long been regarded as a leading one in this branch of trade, and never has it enjoyed a better reputation than now. Mr. McCallum's experience in the business enables him to buy with special advantage and to know exactly what is wanted. He has just imported direct for the ensuing spring trade, a large and very carefully selected assortment of goods, comprising all grades, from the finest Brussels to the plainest styles. All of his patterns are fresh, and but few of them can be obtained outside of the manufactories. He is prepared also to offer unusual inducements in the way of prices, and housekeepers who propose making purchases are requested to call, look at the stock, and learn his rates.

European Shipping News Telegraph Office.

We have received the following circular, which we consider valuable for publication:

No. 163 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, March 15, 1873.

To the European Steamship Agency, established by me in 1866, I have this day, thanks to the kind assistance and co operation of the managers of the Western Union Telegraph Co., added a "EUROPEAN SHIPPING NEWS TELEGRAPH OFFICE," by which from this day onward I shall be able to inform the public of the arrival of all or any steamers in New York and Baltimore, as well as at any European port. I flatter myself of having thus satisfied a want long felt by the community of Pittsburgh and vicinity.

Parties buying prepaid inward tickets at my office, for the bringing on of their friends and relatives, will henceforth be notified by me of the arrival of the Steamer, on which they sail, in New York or Baltimore, and thus be enabled to meet them punctually at the Railroad Depots on their arrival in Pittsburgh; and persons purchasing outward tickets need only to mention the names of their relatives or friends whom they wish to be informed as soon as the Steamer lands on the other side. Strangers and outsiders will be required to pay a fee of fifty cents for each message, giving the date of arrival of Steamer, but in all cases the following blank has to be filled up:

Name of Steamship Line.
Date of sailing.
Place of sailing to.
Name of the passager or passengers.
Name of party to whom messages are sent.
Address of the same.
Fees paid. { None if a customer. / If an outsider, $

If a telegraphic message is requested to the party desiring the information, he must bear the expense for the same additionally.

With the telegraphic facilities referred to, and with the full agency of Eight of the leading Steamship Company's, the advantage of this Agency over any others, for Cabin Passengers, will be apparent. Berths can always be secured on the shortest notice on any line, and an answer be had within an hour. Cabin plans are ready for inspection, and tickets, drafts, letters of credit, passports, &c., are issued at my office, No. 163 Smithfield street. I invite my friends, and the public generally, to convince themselves of my superior arrangements for all and any transatlantic business.

MAX SCHAMBERG,
No. 163 Smithfield street.

REMOVING A TRUSTEE.

The Cluley Case in a New Quarter—Application From the Dollar Saving's Bank.

The case of Mr. William H. Cluley, whose financial irregularities have been fully discussed in business circles recently, was in a measure, brought to the attention of the District Court, yesterday afternoon in a paper presented in behalf of the Dollar Saving's Bank. The communication, which was signed by Mr. James Herdman, President of the institution, was in the form of a petition setting forth that certain rumors of a character injurious to the reputation of Mr. Cluley, had gained currency, and which if true, rendered it improper to have him as a Trustee of the bank,—a position which he now holds and has held for several years. The managers of the institution therefore prayed that the Court take cognizance of the case and relieve Mr. Cluley of his trusteeship unless sufficient reasons were given why such proceedings should not be allowed.

The petition was filed and a rule granted upon the defendant, returnable on Saturday, April 12, to show cause why the removal should not be made.

RAILROAD FATALITY.

An Unknown Man Killed by the Cars.

An accident happened on the Allegheny Valley Railroad yesterday morning by which an unknown man met with instant death, and another was badly injured. About ten o'clock a man named John Clark and a companion whose only known name was Tom were walking along the north track of the road near Fiftieth street, when they saw the mail train approaching. They stepped onto the south track without noticing a gravel train which was coming in another direction. The gravel train struck Clark, injuring him considerably, while his companion was run over by four cars and both his limbs cut off and his skull fractured. He died in a few moments after the accident. Coroner West held an inquest upon the remains, but was unable to learn the name of the deceased, or whether he has any relatives living in the city. Clark, who was with him, could tell nothing of his history except that his name was "Tom," and that he was an Irishman and about thirty years of age. The two men had worked together at the Red Bank furnace, and were on their way there at the time of the accident. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

THE LAST LECTURE.

Winding up the Season.

To-night the last lecture of the present season of the Mercantile Library course will be given by Mr. Daniel Dougherty, the celebrated Philadelphia orator. Mr. Dougherty's subject is "Oratory," but the lecture has been thoroughly revised and freshened since he was here two years ago, and has been entirely rewritten, and arranged as to be practically a new lecture. Is it necessary to add that he knows whereof he speaks on that subject, or will not the hundreds who heretofore have been charmed by his grace and eloquence, fully endorse his capacity to entertain them again, and hundreds more on the same topic?

In addition to the rich treat of the lecture, the Lecture Committee have made arrangements for a musical prelude by the Great Western Band—as a sort of incidental attraction to wind up the season. There will be twenty-seven of the picked players of the band present, which will entitle the audience to a full quarter past seven until the time of the lecture, about a quarter past eight.

The programme agreed upon for the musical exercises will consist of the following: 1. "Grand Quickstep," by Paulin, leader of French Band; 2. Introduction of "Cavitina," from Belisar; 3. Overture—"Jolly Robbers," by Frenzl; 4. Stuppe; 5. Waltz—"Beautiful Blue Danube," by Johann Strauss; 6. Sesto Conde Fantasie—"The Rage of America," by Rengleben; 6. Serenade—"Good Night, Farewell," by Kucken.

Certainly such a programme of music and lecture is all that could be asked, even for a grand finale to a most successful and enjoyable series of winter evening entertainments.

THE END NOT YET.

Another Chapter in the History of Chinese Labor at Beaver Falls—Unions to be Organized to Oppose the Celestials.

The Beaver Falls Chinese conundrum, it seems, is not so thoroughly solved as the lovers of peace and harmony had fondly hoped. Even if the people of Beaver Falls, who next to the Celestials themselves, are the most interested, are willing to accept the situation, the inhabitants of the adjoining towns are evidently not so easily satisfied. This evening, the citizens of Faiston, a small town across the Beaver river from New Brighton, propose to take up the cudgel of public indignation against "John." The meeting to-night promises to be unusually large and interesting, as delegations from the adjoining towns of New Brighton, Rochester and Beaver Falls are expected to be present, and a per mode of warfare, aside from windy speeches and lengthy resolutions, is to be inaugurated. An organization is to be effected according to a plan proposed by Dr. Garrard at the last meeting of the citizens of Beaver Falls. It will be remembered that the doctor advocated organizing labor unions, the members of which should pledge themselves not to support, either directly or indirectly, any business man who favors Cooly labor. The suggestion was put in the form of a resolution, and was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Since then the business men, especially the merchants, have found it to their interest to remain non committal on the Cooly question, if they do not absolutely go "forninst the Heathens."

The men who sought to get in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions found it difficult to draw a line between the friends and enemies of "John," among the shrewd business men. Since the last manifesto was issued, and which was published in the GAZETTE, the "one hundred and seventy-seven business men" of Beaver Falls, having fairly committed themselves in favor of the Coolies, and expressed themselves as satisfied with the situation, have been left severely alone by the workingmen, who refuse to purchase goods from them. When the organization of the workingmen is effected these tactics will be continued, though of course on a much larger scale. Falston proposes to start the ball, and we are assured that when an organization is effected at this point, similar unions will be instituted at other places in the neighborhood. The workingmen, together with some professional men, merchants and others, who are with them in the movement, seem very earnest and evidently mean "business."

Letters Held for Postage.—Mrs. J. W. Abernethy, Jacksonville, Pa., 3c; Miss Mary Wall, Beatty P. O., Pa., 3c; Mrs. A. D. McFarline, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; John French, Annapolis, Md., 3c; Miss Angeline Thornhorst, Spring Church, Pa., 3c.

The Sailor Suit,

at Nutting's, for children from three years to ten, is the card of the season. See these, our own design, before you decide what you will have for your child to wear this coming spring and summer.

42 AND 44 SIXTH STREET.

Twenty cents returned on every dollar at Macrum & Carlisle's great sale.

BREVITIES.

....Allegheny schools will close this evening for a vacation of two weeks.

....The Wharf Committee will report against the leasing of the Point for a metal yard.

....The revenue, with the increased stall rent of Allegheny Market, will be $20,000 this year.

....The Market Committee met last evening, and approved a lot of miscellaneous bills, but transacted no other business.

....The Liberty street merchants are up in arms against the leasing of the Point to the Pennsylvania Railroad for a metal yard.

....Persons who may desire to employ a clerk, with good references, are referred to an advertisement in the want column to-day.

....The hearing in the perjury case mentioned yesterday, which takes place to-morrow, will doubtless develop something interesting.

....We hear of several large parties of ladies and gentlemen being formed to visit the Vienna Exposition and to traverse Europe together. Such a way of traveling is always more pleasant.

....The School Board of the Second ward, Allegheny, want to build a new school house if they can get the power from the Legislature to issue the bonds.

....The Dean Literary Society of the High School will give an entertainment this evening in the High School hall. The programme is quite varied, and promises a pleasant evening to all who attend.

....A coal miner named Morgan, residing at Millerville, Washington county, was fatally injured by the falling of slate on Thursday last. He died on Sunday night, leaving six orphan children, his wife being dead.

....An exchange says that a little propeller is going to make the trip from Jamestown, New York, down the Allegheny, Ohio and Mississippi. The boat is called the Tearer. It is run by a lot of boys, and will carry a load of lads on the pleasure excursion.

....The Council Committee on Wooden Buildings met yesterday afternoon in the City Clerk's office, and approved several ordinances for the erection of buildings. A resolution was passed requesting the Building Inspector to be present at the meetings of the Committee in the future.

....Detective Herron, who has gone to New York to bring Phillips to the city, as mentioned yesterday, will stop at Philadelphia on his way back and bring with him William Gibbons, against whom an information of embezzlement was made some time since by a sewing machine firm in this city.

....Wednesday afternoon the oil in the agitator at Bennett, Warner & Co.'s works, near Titusville, caught fire and caused an explosion. Several men standing around were quite seriously burned, but all fortunately escaped without fatal injuries. The loss was about $6,000, on which there was no insurance.

....The Market Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, and instructed the clerk to prepare the necessary ordinance for the adoption by councils to prohibit parties from vending in the Market house unless they pay the requisite stall rent. After passing upon sundry bills, the Committee adjourned.

....The lady who, in our column of Wants, advertised for a situation as teacher in a select school or in a private family, is known to us as a lady of culture, and as a most capable and successful teacher. She is competent, as well to teach French, as all the English branches, usually taught in select schools. She is moreover an admirable disciplinarian.

....The Committee on City Property of Allegheny Councils met last evening, and appointed a sub-committee to confer with the members of Knapp's Battery in regard to obtaining for them a suitable armory. They also appointed a sub-committee to prepare plans for enlarging the central portion of the Market House, and to change one of the corner stores for office accommodations for the clerk.

....Mr. Manus Gallagher, of this city, yesterday applied in the Court of Common Pleas for a writ of *habeas corpus* to compel Superintendent Cordier, of the County Workhouse, to release his son, Edward Gallagher, nineteen years of age, from that institution. The allegation is that the youth was committed illegally, and for no offense. The Court ordered the case to be heard on Saturday (to-morrow).

....No room for Pittsburgh at Vienna; all Pennsylvania's space at the Exposition already occupied—so telegraphs Commissioner Smythe from New York. It is a comfort to know, however, that there is still plenty of room for commissioners."—*Leader*. The Governor should be in haste to fill this "room for commissioners," and thus relieve candidates from the arduous labor of appointing themselves.

....Yesterday Wm. Weir, of Allegheny, entered suit in the District Court for slander against John Wernley, the allegation being that Wernley had charged plaintiff with larceny by saying, "Weir stole the demijohn," having reference to one of the plaintiff's premises. The plaintiff considers his good name to have been injured by the use of such language, and a *capias* was issued, returnable on the first Monday of April next.

....The election in Monongahela City on Friday last resulted as follows: For license, 471. Against license, 142. Mr. Wilson was elected Burgess; Council, Mr. Long; Constable, Mr. Barringer; School Directors, Messrs George and Markell for three years, and Taylor for one year; Assessor, Mr. Barringer; Assistant Assessors, Messrs. Alexander and Keller; Judge, Mr. Hoffman; Inspector, Mr. Filson; Township Constable, Mr. Barringer.

....Another meeting of the tax-payers of the Seventh and Eighth wards was held last evening in the Franklin street school house, Alderman Shore in the chair. Various matters of minor importance were discussed, when the question of the whereabouts of certain railroad bonds which once belonged to the city was brought up. After a spirited debate a committee was appointed with instructions to investigate the matter, and the meeting adjourned.

....The members of the Catholic clergy representing the different clerical conferences of the Diocese, have adopted the following plans for providing means for the support of the St. Paul's Catholic Orphan Asylum: A fair shall be held early in June, in which all the religious institutions in the Diocese shall co operate; the fair this year to be held immediately after Easter, and that in addition to the Christmas collections, an extra collection be taken up for the Orphan Asylum between the first day of June and the last day of August while needed.

....The new Pythian Lodge rooms of the Great Western, Smoky City and Pittsburgh Lodges were duly opened yesterday afternoon, with appropriate ceremonies. The hall is situated in Arnheim's building, corner of Fifth avenue and Market street. The hall is most elegantly and tastefully fitted up, and reflects much credit upon those who have been instrumental in the work. The lady friends of the members of the several lodges were invited, as well as the Mayor and members of the press. Addresses were made by Mayor Blackmore, Past Grand Chancelor Weeks, Messrs. Sample, Timony and others. A cold collation was served and a very enjoyable and pleasant time was had by those present.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

DEPUTY MAYOR BARKER had three night-soilers before him yesterday morning, for violation of city ordinances. They were dismissed upon payment of costs.

A. FITZSIMMONS and Daniel Jamison have been held to court by Alderman Koenig on the complaint of Mrs. Jamison, for damages that they struck him and threatened his life.

G. MCGARY has made an information before Alderman Smith, of Allegheny, charging Henry Stafford with the larceny of an excavating scraper, valued at two dollars. Warrant issued.

LAST night, at a late hour, Lieut. Sol. Coulson, with a squad of police, "pulled" the house of the notorious Mrs. Douglass, at the corner of Twelfth and Penn streets. Six men and three women were arrested and placed to the lock-up. They will have a hearing this morning.

TWO BOYS named Con. Buckley and John Lelford, were arrested yesterday on a charge of being implicated in the robbery of cars on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, near the Forty-third street station. They gave bail in three hundred dollars each for a hearing before Deputy Mayor Nichols.

THE Mayor had nineteen common cases for disposition at the early hearing yesterday. John Johnston, on a charge of drunk and disorderly conduct, was committed to the Work House for thirty days. Elizabeth Herr, for the same offence, oft repeated, was sent to the same institution for four months.

GEORGIE WARD, Ellen Dougherty, and Mary Roebough, three young females who went over to Allegheny on Wednesday night to enjoy a while in the "mazy waltz," but took too much "maize extract" instead, and to their amazement were brought before the Mayor who amused $20.25 each against them as a fine and costs for obstructing a "man with a mace."

YESTERDAY officer Moore, a constable of Alderman Krehan, of the South Side, made information against four boys, John Dean, Louis Schaffer, Adam Dilmore and Joseph Shuster, charging them with the larceny of a quantity of scrap iron from the works of Messrs. Lewis, Oliver & Phillips. The officer also preferred a charge of receiving stolen goods from the above defendants, against Robert E. Connor. The accused were arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

JOSEPH TREMP, who is well known in connection with Mrs. Oyler and the various cases in which she has figured that have come up before our Courts, was arrested last evening by Officer Harry Sayers, at the request of Mrs. Oyler. The officer states that he was called into the house at the corner of Twelfth street and Penn avenue, and when he entered he found the furniture had been broken. It is stated that Trump stood before a looking glass and thinking that the man opposite him, he struck it, smashing it to atoms. The simple charge of drunk was preferred against him.

MR. FELIX KEEFE has appeared before Alderman McMasters and filed an information against William Siebert, charging him with larceny as bailee in retaining sixty-three sacks of bis, valued at $20.05. He alleges that the defendant procured of him for use these sacks and now refuses to deliver them up. The same gentleman also makes an information against John McJarron, charging him with obtaining from him produce, etc., to the value of $17.05 under false pretenses. He states that this defendant came to him and represented that he had money in the Bank of Industry and gave him a check of that amount on this bank, which when he went to cash it he found it worthless as the man had no money there. Warrants issued in both cases.

The Great Closing Sale at Macrum & Carlisle's has proved an immense success. Crowds of ladies throng the store from morning till night, and seem delighted with the elegant goods at such a large discount.

Arizona Diamonds,

Watches and jewelry at auction, 38 Fifth avenue.

Arizona Diamonds, set in solid gold, sold only at 38 Fifth Avenue.

Arizona Diamonds,

Watches and jewelry at auction, 38 Fifth avenue.

The first purchasers will get the cream of the stock and save 25 per cent. profit, at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing out sale.

Arizona Diamonds,

Watches and jewelry at auction, 38 Fifth avenue.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWELL.

Allen G. Dunn, indicted for the larceny of an overcoat valued at twenty dollars, the property of George W. Bausman, plead *nolle contendere*.

Aaron Nisl, charged on oath of James Patton with a larceny of a pine timber, was found not guilty and discharged.

William Lutz, charged on oath of Thomas Evans, with a larceny of a quantity of ginger, cigars and other articles, was acquitted of the charge.

James Hazlewood plead *nolle contendere* to the charge of misdeamor preferred against him by Joseph N. Abbey. He was alleged to have sold to Frederick Ruth, for the consideration of twelve dollars, a railroad ticket entitling the bearer to travel on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad from Pittsburgh to Chicago, said sale having been made without the authority of the Company.

Abram De Roy also plead *nolle contendere* to two charges similar to the one against Hazlewood, preferred by Mr. Abbey, and was convicted of a third one of like nature. (See elsewhere.)

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Andrew Patterson, charged with the larceny of a watch and sundry promissory notes belonging to James Dunn, the jury found a verdict of not guilty.

James Owen was placed on trial on a charge of malicious mischief, on oath of Patrick McNamee. It was alleged that the defendant hired a horse and buggy from the prosecutor on Decoration Day and ill used them. Jury out.

Ameteiur Sassna, charged with the larceny of a keg of Malaga grapes from Henry Miller, and a sack of cocoanuts. On trial.

Trial list for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
John Dillimuth,	Martin Connelly,
Louis Miller,	David Brown,
Harry Ingram,	Frank Murphy et al.
Lorenzo Kunzman,	Louis Rabbe, 2,
John Lane,	John Cook,
A. McCandless,	John Wallace.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES COLLIER AND STOWE.

Plaintiffs took a non-suit in the case of Stanbury and Fox vs. F. and J. Sohl, Appeal from the judgment of an Alderman.

A verdict for sixty-eight dollars and eighty four cents was returned in the case of A. Ortleib and Company vs. Simon Drum, being an appeal from an Alderman's decision.

A non-suit was also entered in the case of Anton Miller vs. Nicholas Altmayer. Appeal from an Alderman's decision.

In the case of E. T. Hunsicker, executor of Robert Thompson, deceased vs. Wm. H. Glenn, being an action for a book account. The jury returned a verdict for defendant.

The next case taken up was that of Seeger & Co. vs. J. S. McDonald. Action for work and labor done, in "vaulking" coal barges. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES HAMPTON AND KIRKPATRICK.

The case of David Peters vs. William Watson, being an action to recover for material furnished and labor done, was submitted to the jury. No verdict had been returned at adjournment.

The next case taken up was that of James B. Heard & Co. vs. C. Gearing and wife. Action to recover on a bill for dry goods. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

120. R. Middleton vs. W. Bardwell et al.
127. W. M. Johnston vs. McKinney & Sons.
133. A. A. Hauley vs. J. Logan.
134. Alexander Stewart vs. C. Hosack et al.
177. City of Allegheny vs. W. McCreery.
142. Joseph Hastings vs. Pierce Lennott.
135. Simon Jacob vs. Adams Express Co.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

In the case of Crawford, Martin & Co. against A. T. McCarty, of Lycoming county, in bankruptcy, Mr. Baily on behalf of the petitioning creditors, moved the court for an injunction against certain execution creditors. A hearing was appointed for the 15th proximo, and the parties restrained in the meantime.

Alexander E. Briscoe, of Armstrong county, having settled with all his creditors, was, on motion of Mr. Collier, his solicitor, allowed to withdraw from bankruptcy.

In the matter of John Walter, of Luzerne county, a bankrupt, on petition of the assignee, an order was made allowing him to sell certain real estate.

CLOSING THE CONTEST.

The First Ward War Drawing to an end—The Testimony all Taken.

The first ward election Committee held another meeting last evening. Mr. Hunter was examined as to whether the registry list, about which there was some dispute at the last meeting, was the legal registry list. He testified that the list offered before the Committee was the legal registry list of the First ward. Mr. S. Milligan, testified that the book before the Committee was the registry list used by the election board, at the December election. Mr. R. H. McCreery, testified that the list presented to the Committee was the list that was on file in the County Commissioners office, from which a copy had been made by him while in the Commissioners' office. He was positive that the list was the correct registry list of the First ward.

Mr. Reardon, attorney for the sitting member, Mr. Rider, still objected to the list being received as evidence by the Committee, on the ground that the book had not been fully enough identified as the registry list.

Mr. Cassiday was then sworn and commenced to testify. Mr. Carman objected to the testimony, on the ground